



NORTH OXFORDSHIRE
COMBINED DISTRICTS

Annual Report
of
Medical Officer of Health
for
1967



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PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

1967

NORTH OXFORDSHIRE UNITED DISTRICTS

Medical Officer of Health

L. H. Brearley, M.B., B.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.,
"Cleeves", Over Norton, Near Chipping Norton, Oxon.
(Tel. Chipping Norton 2680 - House (Office Banbury 3268)).

Public Health Inspectors and other employees of the District
Councils.

BANBURY MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Chief Public Health Inspector Mr. C.R. Paling, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,
(Banbury 3291) Also Inspector under Diseases of Animals Acts and
Orders.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector: Mr. G. Mills, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors: Messrs. M. A. Gray, M.A.P.H.I.
Mr. R. Barrett, M.A.P.H.I., and Mr. A. W. Merrett, M.A.P.H.I.

Inspector under Diseases of Animals Act and Orders: Mr. G. Stevens
Rodent Operative: Mr. H. P. Milliken

Manager of Public Slaughterhouse: Mr. P. J. Kearse

CHIPPING NORTON MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Chief Public Health Inspector: J.D. Mitchell, A.R.S.H., (Also
Surveyor), Borough Surveyor's Office, Guildhall, Chipping Norton.
(Tel. Chipping Norton 2341/2)

Additional Public Health Inspector: R. F. Cowlin, A.R.S.H.

WOODSTOCK MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Public Health Inspector (Also Surveyor): J. Cameron, Council
Offices, 6 Park Street, Woodstock (Tel. Woodstock 216).

WITNEY URBAN DISTRICT

Chief Public Health Inspector: W. Hetherington, M.A.P.H.I.,
Council Offices, Church Green, Witney. Tel. Witney 3241

Additional Public Health Inspectors: L.J. Roberts, I.C. Thomas

BANBURY RURAL DISTRICT

Chief Public Health Inspector: D.C. Thompson, M.I. Mun.E., M.R.S.H.,
(Also Surveyor), Bodicote House, Banbury (Tel. Banbury 3268).

Additional Public Health Inspector: C.A. Whittle, A.R.S.H.

Rodent Operative: Mr. S. Moore

CHIPPING NORTON RURAL DISTRICT

Chief Public Health Inspector: R.V. Joshua, A.R.S.H. (Also
Surveyor), Greystones, Burford Road, Chipping Norton (Tel. 2311)

Additional Public Health Inspector: Mr. Cartwright, M.A.P.H.I.

Rodent Operative: Mr. A. E. Wright

WITNEY RURAL DISTRICT

Chief Public Health Inspector: W. T. Stone, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,
Council Offices, The Hill, Witney, (Tel. Witney 3051)

Senior Additional Public Health Inspector: Mr. Campion M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors: K. Calcutt, A.R.S.H.,
M.A.P.H.I.

General Assistant: T. H. Hayter

Rodent Operative: Mr. E. Sparrowhawk

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR

1967

NORTH OXFORDSHIRE UNITED DISTRICTS

To the Mayors, Chairmen, Aldermen and Councillors of the
Constituent Authorities.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you, the Annual Report for the North Oxfordshire Districts for the year 1967. The area involved covers some 240,760 acres and stretches northwards from the River Thames to the north of Banbury. It is mainly an agricultural area with industry centred mostly in or close to Banbury, Witney and Chipping Norton. In the West it is predominately Cotswold in character with small sheltered villages of greyish stone and stone walled fields, whilst in the north it assumes a Midland appearance as the houses merge through a honey coloured stone to a dark brown ironstone of the Hornton area, and the fields exchange their stone walls for hedgerows. Banbury itself has a definite Midland appearance.

Before the war there was virtually no growth in population, the census returns for 1921 and 1931 showing only an increase in all the districts combined of some 1,000 people. Since the war there has been a considerable increase in population which in a few years time will be double the 1931 figure. The population has risen from a little over 66,000 in 1931 to a little over 112,000 in 1967 with Banbury Borough, Witney Urban District and Witney Rural District approximately doubling their population and Banbury Rural District and Woodstock Borough showing approximately a 50% increase in population. Considerable further growth can be anticipated in the next decade in and around the main towns and in the villages accessible to Oxford.

Sanitary Circumstances

In the Boroughs and Urban District practically all properties have access to the sewers but with the increasing growth of population, the sewage works are overloaded or are likely to become overloaded. In the Rural Districts the situation varies, when present schemes are completed; in Banbury Rural District some 80% of properties will have access to a sewer, in Chipping Norton Rural District 55% of properties will have access whilst in Witney Rural District 50% of properties will be able to connect to a sewer. In all areas schemes are either in progress or plans are in an advanced stage to deal with the areas most in need of sewerage. In the present economical climate it will be many years before sewerage can be brought to all populated parts of the Rural District but most of the worse areas should be dealt with in the next 2 or 3 years.

Water Supply

1. Quantity and Quality

The water supply to the district became vested in the Oxfordshire Water Board in April. Now the Chipping Norton Rural District's mains have been completed, almost the whole area of North Oxfordshire now has available a source of wholesome water in pipes belonging to the Board. Difficulty has been met in some villages in Chipping Norton Rural District due to local opposition to the replacement of village sources (even when of doubtful quality) by water supplied by the Board. In general, however, in those parts of the area served by a piped supply, the water proved sufficient in quantity and quality although the carting of water to one area of Witney Rural District was still necessary because of the contamination of the wells supplying that area.

2. Bacteriological Examination

Routine sampling of the water was carried out throughout the districts by the Water Board whilst Local Authority Officers investigated complaints made to them regarding water supplies and regarding the condition of private sources. Details are given in the sections dealing with the individual Local Authorities and the classification is the one suggested by the Ministry:-

	<u>Presumptive Coliform Count</u> <u>Per 100 mls. of water</u>
Class 1 Highly satisfactory	Less than 1
Class 2 Satisfactory	1 - 2
Class 3 Suspicious	3 - 10
Class 4 Definatly Polluted	greater than 10

The presence of Bact. Coli. immediately places the supply in Class 4.

3. Plumbo-Solvency and Fluoride Level

There are no plumbo-solvent waters in the area and there is no significant amount of Fluoride present in any of the supplies. The Water Board now covers an area which includes the whole or part of several Local Health Authorities, since not all the Health Authorities have voiced an opinion in favour of fluoridation; to supply the whole of the districts with Fluoride, although this is highly desirable to health and eventually economic grounds, would at the moment be impossible.

It would be possible however, and practicable, to introduce fluoridation in the Banbury Borough and Rural District areas, and in Witney Urban and part of Witney Rural District areas since their supplies lie wholly within Oxfordshire.

It is not possible, as requested by the Minister, to give an accurate number of houses supplied from public water mains (i) direct to houses (ii) by means of standpipe in the various parishes.

Housing

Although much of the housing in the area consists of small stone cottages of considerable age, a lot of improvement has taken place since the survey taken after the war in the Rural Districts. By and large the standard of housing is reasonable and it is usually found that when a house has deteriorated to the degree of being unfit property, it is bought quite readily and improved and modernised. The number of houses that are demolished throughout the districts, is not very great and there is no one particular district that stands out as being worse in respect of its housing, than its neighbours.

Council housing provides a considerable and apparently adequate proportion of the total housing; in the area as a whole about 25% of houses are council houses. I am very rarely approached by people in private rented accommodation for help in re-housing and the majority of those who approach me because of the condition of their house have a legitimate cause for complaint.

From the number of caravans in occupation throughout the area, this form of housing must play an important part. Caravans have improved considerably of recent years although no legal standards are in existence, and the type of site common 10 years ago must now be very rare, but nevertheless caravans, by their nature, are temporary structures and are prone to the faults of temporary structures and are no substitute for permanent housing.

Refuse Collection and Disposal

A regular refuse collection service was maintained by all authorities in the area. With the exception of Witney Urban who pulverise their refuse, the refuse was disposed of by straight tipping mostly into quarries, and the degree of cover varied considerably from almost crude tipping to properly controlled tipping. The best controlled tip was that operated by the Woodstock Borough.

VITAL STATISTICS

The following are the Vital Statistics for the various local authorities in the Combined Districts for 1967:-

Birth Rates (Corrected)

Chipping Norton M.B.	16.6	Chipping Norton R.D.	16.7
Banbury M.B.	22 19.8	Banbury R.D..	16.7
Witney U.D.	18	Witney R.D.	19.3
Woodstock M.B.	27.4		
England and Wales (1967)	17.2		

Death Rates (Corrected)

Banbury M.B.	10.6	Banbury R.D.	8.9
Chipping Norton M.B.	12.2	Chipping Norton R.D.	9.3
Witney U.D.	10.6	Witney R.D.	9.5
Woodstock M.B.	9.3		
England and Wales (1967)	11.2		

These figures are the corrected Birth Rates and Death Rates. This means that allowance is made for the differing age and sex distribution of the population in the various districts. Factors are provided by the Registrar-General which allow for this. The overall birth rate for the area was 19.04, and the overall death rate was 8.97 (A total of 2,136 births and 1,007 deaths).

CAUSES OF DEATH

The following were the chief causes of death during the year in the combined districts:-

Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	28	
Malignant Neoplasm - Lung, Bronchus	57	
Malignant Neoplasm - Uterus	4)
Malignant Neoplasm - Breast	24)
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	104)
Leukaemia	3)
Vascular lesions of Nervous System	119	
Coronary disease, Angina	246	
Other Heart Disease	77	
Other Circulatory Disease	45	
Pneumonia	87	
Bronchitis	41	
Motor Vehicle Accidents	15	
All other Accidents	12	
Congenital Malformations	15	
All Infective and Parasitis Diseases	10	

The highest number of deaths in the Combined districts was from Coronary Disease (246). Cancer as a group caused 220 deaths whilst Cerebral vascular disease caused 119 deaths.

Coronary Disease

What pathological changes take place in this disease are well known but when they occur is still somewhat of a mystery. In the past an excessive intake of animal fats, the degree of hardness of water, the stress and strain of modern life, lack of physical exercise or excessive smoking have been blamed and although it is on these diseases that public health action should focus, it is difficult in the lack of definite knowledge to say what the action should be. One of the disturbing factors is the early age at which deaths may occur, in 1967 there was one death below the age of 30, 4 in the age group 35 - 45, 18 in the age group 45 - 55 and 41 in the age group 55 - 65.

Cancer

Again a group of conditions in which the pathological changes are well known and indeed one where many of the causative agents are known but also a group in which the reason why some people should develop the disease and others should not remains a mystery.

Again a group of disease that is a cause of death in the younger members of the population. There was one death in age group 1 - 5 years, one death in the age group 15 - 25, one death in the group 25 - 35, seven deaths in the group 35 - 45, 26 deaths in the group 45 - 55 and 65 in the age group 55 - 65. Public Health action at the moment can only be directed at education of the public to seek early diagnosis and to avoid causal agents where these are known; and also to removing from the environment these known agents. Cancer of the lung accounted for 57 deaths in the year (some 26 per cent of all cancers); from the evidence of many countries there can be little doubt that cigarette smoking is a causative factor in the production of many of these cancers but experience shows that to separate people from their cigarettes is by no means easy and the published results of education in schools is disappointing.

Considerable attention has been focussed on the taking of cervical smears to detect a precancerous condition of the Cervix of the Uterus. The test is useful as a screening procedure and although treatment after a positive test can almost certainly produce a cure, not all positive tests, even in the lack of treatment, progress to a frank Cancer. Cancer of the cervix is not a giant amongst cancers, cancer of the Uterus (not necessarily of the cervix) showed 4 deaths in the combined districts during the year of which 2 were in the age group 65 - 75, and 2 were over 75 years of age. By comparison, in women, cancer of the Breast caused 24 deaths of which 2 were in age group 35 - 45, 6 in group 45 - 55, 6 in group 55 - 65, 4 in age group 65 - 75 and 6 in age group 75 years and over. It would seem that priority would require the development of screening techniques for this condition before those for Cancer of the Cervix.

INFANT MORTALITY

The Infant Mortality Rates for each Local Authority were as follows:-

Banbury M.B.	26	Banbury R.D.	10
Chipping Norton M.B.	28	Chipping Norton R.D.	4
Witney U.D.	10	Witney R.D.	11
Woodstock M.B.	48		
England and Wales (1967)	18.3		

With a small population, the rates can be significantly changed by very slight differences in the actual number of deaths - so it is wrong to attach too much importance to comparison between different areas. The overall infant mortality rate in the combined area was 15.4 (no change from preceeding year) and bears good comparison with the national average. There was a total of 33 deaths.

The main cause of infant death were Congenital Malformations - 15 Pneumonia and Bronchitis - 6 and Prematurity - 10.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Infective Hepatitis and Glandular Fever became notifiable on 1st March, 1967, by a Local Order, in all districts. The following are the total number of notifications recorded in the combined districts in 1967.

Infective Hepatitis	34
Glandular Fever	8
Tuberculosis: Respiratory	41
Non Respiratory	3
Measles	1,889
Scarlet Fever	18
Whooping Cough	
Dysentary (Bacillary)	26
Meningitis	1
Erysipelas	3
Acute Primary Pneumonia	4
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	1
Acute Encephalitis	1
Food Poisoning	2

MEASLES

There was one death from measles during the year in a child under 1 year of age and another due to Pneumonia following measles; although the death rate is very low in this country for this disease, immunisation when fully available will be valuable in reducing not only the immediate amount of illness but also the degree of respiratory and ear complications that often follow this illness. As expected, 1967 was a year with a high number of notifications.

WHOOPING COUGH

One death from whooping cough also occurred in a child under the age of 1.

Again not these days a common cause of death, but a disease in which immunisation has reduced the previous consideration amount of serious respiratory complications associated with the disease.

INFECTIVE HEPATITIS

20 of the 34 cases occurred in the Borough of Banbury. The majority of these were in the Neithrop area of the Borough (13 cases) where a number of children attending the school in that area were known to have had jaundice the previous year. Of the 13 cases in 1967 in the Neithrop Area, 5 went to the school in that area. The 20 cases were spread spasmodically over the 9 months and on only two occasions occurred in members of the same family (between husband and wife in one case, and between two brothers living at different addresses on another occasion). From the histories, it is apparent that there are a lot of undiagnosed sub-clinical cases in the population that must account for the spasmodic appearance of these clinical cases.

DYSENTARY

Of the 26 cases reported of this disease, 11 occurred in Banbury Borough, 6 in Banbury Rural District, 4 in Chipping Norton Rural District and 5 in Witney Rural District. Of the 11 cases in Banbury Borough, 6 occurred in a ward of a Geriatric Hospital, 3 in one family and the other 2 were isolated cases. In Banbury Rural District, 4 of the cases were in one family and the other 2 diagnosed in hospital. In Chipping Norton Rural, all cases were in the same family. Whilst in Witney Rural, 5 of the cases occurred in patients in a mental hospital. Dysentery is a highly infectious disease and many cases either do not report to their doctor or are not notified but the notifications received do give a general indication of the trend of the disease. 1967 was a year obviously relatively free from disease.

TUBERCULOSIS

A total of 44 cases of Tuberculosis were notified during the year. The area with the highest "attack rate" was Witney Urban District with a rate of 1 case per 1,000 population. Banbury Rural and Witney Rural had an "attack rate" of approximately 1 case per 2,500 population, whilst Banbury Borough had a rate of 1 case per 2,000 population and Chipping Norton Rural had a rate of 1 case per 8,500 population. The average age of notification was 50 years and approximately an equal number of women and men were affected. Tuberculosis is a disease in which the age incidence has risen and one in which the morbidity has not fallen so quickly as the mortality.

It remains for me to express my thanks to all members of the Local Authorities of the United Districts for their co-operation, and to all the Chief Public Health Inspectors and their staff for the ever ready help and loyalty.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

Dr. L. H. Brearley.

BANBURY MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Section A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	5,051
Population (1961 Census)	20,996
Population (R.G.'s estimate) 1967	26,540
Rateable Value	£1,249,102
Product of penny rate	£5,600
Number of inhabited houses	8,513
Number of commercial premises	1,843
Number of Industrial premises	69

EXTRACTS from Vital Statistics for the year 1967

LIVE BIRTHS	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	282	255	537
Illegitimate	25	22	47
Total	307	277	584

BIRTH RATE per 1,000 of Estimated Population - 22
(England and Wales 17.2)

BIRTH RATE corrected for age and sex distribution - 19.8

ILLEGITIMATE Live Births per cent of total live births - 8

STILLBIRTHS	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	6	4	10
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	6	4	10

STILLBIRTH RATE per 1,000 (Live and Stillbirths) - 17
(England and Wales - 14.8)

TOTAL Live and Stillbirths - 594

DEATHS	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deaths	131	133	264

DEATH RATE per 1,000 of Estimated Population - 9.4
(England and Wales - 11.2)

Corrected Death Rate - 10.6

DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Nos. Deaths</u>
All infants per 1,000 Live Births (Infant Death Rate England & Wales - 18.3)	26	15
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate	27.9	15
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	N/A	N/A

	<u>Rate</u>
Peri-natal Mortality Rate (Stillbirths and Deaths under 1 Week combined per 1,000 live and stillbirths) (England and Wales - 25.4)	32

CAUSES OF DEATH	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Syphilitic Disease	1	-
Whooping Cough	1	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	0	2
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	3	0
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, bronchus ..	14	0
Malignant Neoplasm, breast	0	7
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	12	9
Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	15	17
Coronary Disease, Angina	42	32
Other heart disease.. .. .	6	6
Other circulatory disease	7	4
Pneumonia	11	17
Bronchitis	9	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	0
Hyperphasia of prostate	2	0
Congenital malformations	4	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	10	5
Motor Vehicle Accidents	4	2
All other accidents.. .. .	0	2
Suicide	1	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	143	107
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Section B

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES

Notifiable Diseases notified during the year 1967

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Total cases notified</u>
Sonne Dysentary	11
Measles	488
Infective Hepatitis	20
Scarlet Fever	14
Whooping Cough	16
Erysipelas	1
Acute Primary Pheumonia	1
Encephalitis	1
Tuberculosis: Pulmonary	10
Non-Pulmonary	3
	<u>564</u>

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

On one occasion during the year it was found necessary for action to be used under this section, to remove to hospital an elderly lady living alone and acutely ill with Broncopneumonia.

AGE INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES

Age Groups	<u>NEW CASES</u>				<u>DEATHS</u>			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1 to 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 to 15	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 25	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
25 to 35	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
35 to 45	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 to 55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 to 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3	4	1	2	-	-	-	-

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Laboratory work for the Borough is carried out at:-

- (a) The Public Health Laboratory, Radcliffe Infirmary
- (b) The Horton General Hospital, Banbury
- (c) The Counties Public Health Laboratories.
66 Victoria Street, London S.W.1.
(Chemical Water Examinations only)

The greater part of the work is now carried out at the Horton General Hospital, but full details of this work are not available.

MATERNAL DEATHS

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

Section C

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

1. Water Supply

(a) Water for the Borough was, up to the end of 1946 supplied by the Banbury Water Company, but during that year a Bill was passed by Parliament under which the Town Council acquired the undertaking as from the 1st January, 1947 (Banbury Corporation Act, 1946).

The Water Supply which is satisfactory in quantity, is obtained from the River Cherwell at Grimsbury and the Sor brook at Bodicote. It is treated by settlement, filtration and chlorination. During 1965 a new reservoir came into use at Grimsbury adjacent to the treatment plant. All houses in the Borough are now connected to the public supply. The water in the area is hard and there is no plumo-solvency.

On 1st April, 1967, the undertaking was merged in the Oxfordshire & District Water Board as a result of the Oxfordshire & District Water Board Order, 1966.

(b) During the year under review 149 samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination. All but one were reported as satisfactory and suitable for a public supply. 6 samples of water from the Bodicote Pumping Station and 9 samples from the Grimsbury Pumping Station were submitted for chemical examination and all were reported to be satisfactory.

2. Sewerage, Sewage Disposal and Drainage

The Borough has one sewage purification works, all flow to which is pumped from the main Cherwell Street Pumping Station. The works includes comminutors, constant flow grit channels, continuously scraped sedimentation tanks, biological filters, humus tanks and sludge drying beds. Recirculation of final effluent is carried out. A current proposal is for land irrigation of final effluent and further major extensions to the works are proposed to begin in the next year or so.

The works is controlled by a full time Manager who has a well equipped laboratory in which considerable works of testing and analysis are carried out.

Drainage work carried out during the year under the supervision of the Public Health Department included:-

Drains cleared of obstructions	59
Drains repaired, relaid or connected to sewers	9
Choked sewers cleansed, or cleansed and repaired ..	57

3. Rivers and Streams

General supervision of the watercourses in the area is exercised by the Thames Conservancy with whom a close liason is maintained. The cleansing of some of the water-courses is, however, periodically carried out as a result of action by the Department.

4. Refuse Collection and disposal

A weekly refuse collection is maintained in the Borough and disposal is to a controlled tip on land adjacent to the sewerage works. This tip is now almost complete and a new tip is urgently required. The possibility of tipping on land outside the Borough is being pursued in conjunction with the Banbury Rural District Council.

Section D

HOUSING

Dwellings erected by Local Authority	73
Houses erected privately	94
Slum Clearance -	
Houses demolished	1
Houses closed	Nil
Undertakings not to re-let	2
Other Housing -	
*Standard Improvement Grants	21
Discretionary Improvement Grants	Nil
Caravan Site Licences at 31st December, 1967	8
(Total No. of Vans - 68)	

(Work was in progress at the end of the year to provide extra facilities at the one large site in the Borough but this was not finally completed until early 1968)

*The facilities provided as a result of the grants were as follows:-

Baths -	20
Wash-hand basins -	20
Hot and Cold Water Supplies -	57
Internal W.C.'s -	18
Ventilated food stores -	20

18 items of essential repair were carried out as conditions to the above-mentioned grants.

Some 38% of the houses in the Borough are Council Houses, of the remainder; there are in the centre of the town a considerable number of poor properties whilst in the Grimsbury area there is an area of properties that are of reasonable construction but with many lacking in facilities.

Section E

FOOD INSPECTION

(a) Milk Supply

The duties of the Local Health Department in connection with the supervision of the milk supply is now restricted to the inspection of dairy premises and, during 1967 13 visits of inspection were recorded. In no cases was formal action found to be necessary.

(b) Meat Inspection

Every animal slaughtered for human consumption in the Borough was inspected prior to sale, and in the period under review, the carcasses, parts of carcasses and offal detailed in the table below were condemned and surrendered.

All carcasses inspected at the Public Slaughterhouse are now marked in accordance with the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963 after being passed as fit for human consumption.

The Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) (Amendment) Regulations, 1966, came into operation on 1st February, 1967, and amongst other things prohibited the use of the traditional wiping cloth in the dressing of animals. Experiments have been made in the use of industrial quality disposable paper towels for this purpose, which system has been found to be quite satisfactory.

The old water-cooled refrigeration equipment which had been in use in connection with the cold-room at the Public Slaughterhouse since 1938, was replaced in February, 1967, by new air-cooled equipment, which has removed the constant fear of breakdowns during periods of hot weather, a state of affairs which had given rise to concern for some time.

The following table gives detailed information regarding work at the Slaughterhouse:-

Total number of animals slaughtered & inspected	Cattle		Sheep		Pigs		Calves	
	1,741		8,270		4,408		51	
Carcases condemned	No.	Weight	No.	Weight	No.	Weight	No.	Weight
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases	-	-	12	440	9	1,156	7	333
TOTALS (A)	-	-	12	440	9	1,156	7	333
Part of Carcases and Organs Condemned:-								
Meat	-	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	19	-	134	-	-
Total Offal	-	2	-	8	-	4	-	-
Livers	780	8548	554	1088	331	980	-	-
Lungs	225	1418	264	272	1048	2169	5	9
Heads (T.B.)	-	-	-	-	117	1415	-	-
Heads	28	887	-	-	6	79	-	-
Tongues	27	199	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hearts	22	110	63	40	85	91	-	-
Kidneys	9	62	1	1	20	17	1	1
Skirts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spleens	6	18	1	3	-	-	-	-
Udders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mes. Fat	2	3	-	-	1	2	-	-
Plucks	-	-	7	31	52	413	-	-
Intestines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tops	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flares	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
TOTALS (B)	1099	11277 $\frac{1}{2}$	890	1462	1641	5256	6	10
Total Weight (A) & (B)	-	11277 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	1902	-	6412	-	343

(d) Food Hygiene

A great deal of time was devoted by your Public Health Inspectors to food hygiene in shops, food premises, canteens etc. and much of it of an educative nature. This is work which requires constant attention, and it is pleasing to note that the standard of food hygiene in the Borough rises with each year that passes.

The Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls & Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966, came into operation on 1st January, 1967 and is a measure calculated to put trading in food in the open air on a similar basis to trading from fixed shops. In connection with the local street market the Council decided to purchase a mobile van containing sinks, wash-hand basins and a constant supply of hot and cold running water over these fittings, as well as a well-equipped first-aid box. This was stationed in the Market on market days, and the several food traders were given the option of either moving their stalls into close proximity to the van and receiving certificates of exemption in respect of the facilities provided, or remaining in their traditional trading positions and providing the facilities at their own expense. Eight traders received certificates of exemption in this way. The standard of food hygiene on the market has now reached a satisfactory level.

The annual fair was held during October and the twenty-nine food stalls on the site were kept under constant surveillance, a reasonable standard of hygiene being maintained. Stalls of this nature are now subject to the New Food Hygiene Regulations mentioned in the previous paragraph, but as many were found not to comply fully, a circular letter was addressed to each food stall holder at his or her winter quarters, outlining the provisions of the new Regulations, and requesting that the stalls be made to comply before their next visit to Banbury.

On 6th November, 1967, a local greengrocer was prosecuted for a second time for various contraventions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960. The defendant pleaded guilty to all seven summonses issued against her and was fined a total of £150 and ordered to pay an advocate's fee of £7: 7: 0d. When giving their decision, the Justices had remarked that they would ask the solicitors for the defendant to use their best endeavours to persuade her to give up her business, but this informal approach has not, unfortunately, been successful.

(e) Food Premises

1. The following statistics, required by the Ministry of Health, are given in respect of premises in the Borough subject to the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960:-

TRADE	No. OF PREMISES	NO. FITTED TO COMPLY WITH REG. 16. (Wash Basins with H. & C.)	No. TO WHICH REG. 19 APPLIES. (Sinks with H. & C.)	NO. FITTED TO COMPLY WITH REG. 19
Bakehouses	5	5	5	5
Butchers Shops	21	21	21	21
Cafes, Restaurants, and Canteens	50	50	50	50
Confectioners & Sweet Shops	26	24	24	24
Dairies	3	3	3	3
Fishmongers	2	2	2	2
Fried Fish Shops	4	4	4	4
Food Manufacturing Premises	3	3	3	3
Greengrocers	12	12	11	11
Grocers and General Shops	48	48	48	48
Public Houses and Licensed Premises	57	56	55	55
Other trades not included above	4	4	4	3
TOTALS	235	232	230	229

(c) Other Foods

The following other articles of food were inspected at the requests of various food traders and were surrendered as being unfit for human consumption during the year:-

Tinned Chicken	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 Tins
Tinned Meat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	270 "
Tinned Fruit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	286 "
Tinned Milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40 "
Tinned Vegetables	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101 "
Tinned Tomatoes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	126 "
Tinned Soup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17 "
Tinned Juices	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25 "
Tinned Corned Beef	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	139 "
Tinned Fish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38 "
Tinned Ham	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 "
Tinned Puddings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25 "
Tinned Cream	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 "
Tinned Curry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 "
Tinned Baked Beans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 "
Jars Jams & Preserves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27 Jars
Packets Frozen Fish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70 Packets
Packets Frozen Meat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 "
Packets Frozen Vegetables	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59 "
Packets Frozen Fruit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19 "
Packets Frozen Chips	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 "
Packets Frozen Ice-Cream	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 "
Frozen Pies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 "
Frozen Packets - Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	812 "
Frozen Chickens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 "
Frozen Cakes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 "
Pies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Meat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43 lbs.
Potatoes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	238 lbs.

This unsound food was disposed of by burial on the Corporation's refuse tip.

The following table in the form required by the Ministry of Health, gives further details of the incidence of tupererculosis, cysticercosis and other diseases occuring in food animals slaughtered and inspected in the Borough during 1967.

	<u>Cattle exclud- ing Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number killed (if known)	1,676	65	51	8,270	4,408	-
No. inspected	1,676	65	51	8,270	4,408	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci. Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	7	12	9	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1,099	-	6	890	1,524	-
Percentage of the No. inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	65.5%	-	25.4%	10.9%	34.8%	-
Tuberculosis only:- Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	117	-
Percentage of the No. inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	2.6%	-
Cysticercosis:- Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	7	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	7	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised & totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

2. Number of premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955:-

- (i) For the manufacture or storage of ice -cream 67
(ii) For the preparation or manufacture of
sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or
preserved food 20

3. Number of Dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1959 3

4. There are no poultry processing premises or egg pasteurisation plants within the district.

Section F

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1967 FOR THE BOROUGH
OF BANBURY IN THE COUNTY OF OXFORDSHIRE

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTION for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2, 3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	4	2	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	140	82	6	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (Excluding outworker's premises)	5	2	1	-
Total	149	86	7	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	1	1	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient					
(b) Unsuitable or defective	5	6	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including Offences relating to Outworkers)	3	2	2	-	-
Total	9	9	2	-	-

3. PART VIII OF THE ACT (Sections 133 and 134)

OUTWORKERS - (All engaged in making wearing apparel)

No. of outworkers in August, list required by Section 133 (1) (c)	.. .. .	17
No. of cases in default of supplying lists	.. ..	NONE
No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	.. ..	NONE

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Report on the Administration of the Offices, Shops and
Railway Premises Act, 1963 during the year - 1967

1. REGISTRATION AND INSPECTION

Most of the premises in the Borough coming within a scope of the Act have already been registered although during the year a number of new registrations were made.

Arising out of the general inspections made 143 notices were served in respect of contraventions and defects found.

The table that follows gives particulars of the premises newly registered during the year, the total number of premises registered at the end of the year, the numbers of persons employed therein, and the number of inspections carried out during the year:-

Class of Premises	No. of Premises newly registered during the year	Total No. of registered premises at end of year	Employees (End of Year)		General Inspections carried out	Re-Inspections and Visits
			Males	Females		
Offices	29	137	746	471	67	94
Retail Shops	38	224	490	969	163	419
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	-	12	52	14	2	6
Catering Establishments open to the Public and Canteens	7	32	114	247	19	57
Fuel Storage Depots	-	2	16	-	-	-
TOTALS	74	407	1,418	1,701	251	576
			(1966-86)	(1966-251)		
			(1965-169)	(1965-327)		

In all, some 455 items were required by notice to be improved in registered premises during the year. Of these about half were for minor contraventions only, whilst the remainder were spread broadly over the more serious range of defects.

2. OPERATION OF THE GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE ACT

The administration of the Act and Regulations made thereunder has not presented any major difficulties, and occupiers of premises have, generally speaking, co-operated well with the Department and shown on the whole a readiness to comply with the requests made to them. A great deal of necessary work has been carried out as a result of informal explanation of the Act's requirements, and has not even necessitated the service of notices. Much of the work required under this Act is carried out along with that required by other appropriate legislation e.g. The Food Hygiene Regulations in the case of food shops, and it is now a routine of the Department to inspect shops, public houses, catering establishments etc. with both these objects in mind, and to serve any necessary notices concurrently.

By arrangement with the Borough Engineer all plans affecting premises coming within scope of the Act are shown to this Department at the time of their submission, in order that the provisions of the Act may be satisfied at the outset, and a useful liaison has also been made with H.M. Factory Inspectorate.

3. ACCIDENTS

During the year under review 16 accidents were reported in premises registered under the Act. It was considered appropriate to investigate 13 of these, and as a result of advice given by the Department apparatus was re-arranged in one case, a carpet display rack was fastened in a more secure way, a hot plate and display unit was provided with a different guard, lighting was improved in one case and proper steps with handrail provided in another. In addition, as a result of a falling accident, a red warning light was installed to indicate when a trapdoor was open.

In all cases concerning accidents it was found that occupiers of premises were only too willing to act on the advice of the Public Health Inspectors.

4. PROSECUTIONS

No prosecutions were instituted during the year for contraventions of the Act, although one firm received a warning from the Council as a result of an accident involving a young person cleaning a bacon slicing machine.

Section G

GENERAL

VISITS AND INSPECTIONS MADE - 1967

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

Houses visited on complaint	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	366
House to house inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Verminous premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
Infectious Disease enquiries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71
Drainage inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	455
Re-visits and works in progress	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	384
Van Dwellings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69
Smoke Abatement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	226
Keeping of Animals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Streams and watercourses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Vacant land and refuse dumps	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
Water sampling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cesspools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Refuse Accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
Noise Nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Public House Conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37

HOUSING ACTS

Houses visited on complaint	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
House to House inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107
Re-visits and works in progress	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Houses in multiple occupation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	182
Improvement Grant applications	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61

FACTORIES ACT

Factories inspected	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84
Workplaces inspected	2

SHOPS ACTS

Shops inspected (closing hours, records, etc).					1
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SHOPS, OFFICES AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT

General inspections	251
Re-visits made	576

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86
Butchers' Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	184
Fried Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
Fishmongers' shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Greengrocer's shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70
Grocers' shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	194
Other food shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61
Food preparing premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
Slaughterhouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	852
Public Houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108
Public Market	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	126
Food inspection visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80

Restaurants and Cafes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	129
Ice-Cream Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41
Ice-Cream Sampling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Food (mobile) vehicles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66
Dairies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Banbury Michaelmas Fair	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	138

MISCELLANEOUS

Rats, mice and insect pests	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	156
Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Cinemas, public halls etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Diseases of animals Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	569
Interviews with owners, builders etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	992
Pet Animals Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Miscellaneous inspections, visits, talks, meetings etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	376
TOTAL VISITS AND INSPECTIONS MADE	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,497

COMPLAINTS 1967

During the year 634 written or verbal complaints were received at the office in respect of the following matters:-

Defective Water Closets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Defective House roofs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Choked and defective drains and sewers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105
Offensive Smells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
Defective water supply (burst pipes, etc.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Dumping of refuse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Flooding of cellars etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Defective gutters and rainwater pipes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dampness	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Smoke, dust and chimney nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Insect Pests	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94
General defects	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Absence of or defective dustbins	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Noise Nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Rodents	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	176
Unsound Food	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71
Miscellaneous complaints	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17

NOTICES SERVED & COMPLIED WITH 1967

TYPE OF NOTICE	OUTSTANDING 31.12.66	SERVED 1967	COMPLIED WITH 1967	OUTSTANDING 31.12.67
Public Health Act - Informal	2	31	26	7
Public Health Act - Statutory	6	2	5	3
Housing Acts - Informal	4	4	5	3
Housing Acts - Statutory	-	3	-	3
Factories Acts -	5	7	6	6
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	5	143	96	52
Food and Drugs Act	12	58	36	34
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	-	1	-	1
Pet Animals Act	-	1	-	1
Diseases of Animals Act and Orders	-	2	2	-
TOTAL	34	252	176	110

RODENT CONTROL AND CONTROL OF INSECT PESTS

As in previous years the Council continued its policy of providing a free service to domestic premises for the control of rats, mice and insect pests. Treatments to industrial, business and commercial premises are carried out on request and charged for on a time and materials used basis. During the summer months many requests were received for the destruction of wasps' nests, and there is no doubt that this service is greatly appreciated by the community at large.

The usual periodic treatment of the town's sewers was carried out in March, and out of a total of 119 manholes treated, only 1 showed a partial take which was itself cleared up as a result of further treatment. The result of this treatment shows that despite the considerable activity apparent on occasions on the surface, the sewer system of the town is remarkably free from rats.

The table which follows gives a summary of the work carried out during the year in connection with the treatment of rat and mouse infestations:-

SUMMARY 1967 RATS AND MICE

	RATS	MICE	TOTAL
Number of Complaints received	136	40	176
Number of Premises Inspected	2,000	56	2,056
Number of Re-visits made	983	238	1,221
Amount of Bait Laid (lbs)	1,824 $\frac{1}{2}$	189 $\frac{1}{4}$	2,013 $\frac{3}{4}$
Number of Hours	685	148 $\frac{1}{4}$	833 $\frac{1}{4}$
Number of Premises Cleared	194	46	240
Number of Bodies found	980	233	1,213

INVESTIGATION OF AIR POLLUTION

Provision was made in the financial estimates for 1967/68 for the purchase and installation of a Daily Volumetric Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide Sampling Instrument in order that a check could be made of the degree of background atmospheric pollution in an expanding town.

The apparatus has been purchased and installed in the Public Health Department at the Cross, and has been in continuous use since August, 1967, the Council now taking its part in the National Survey of Air Pollution conducted by the Ministry of Technology.

The results so far do not suggest that even during the winter months when pollution is highest, the degree of pollution is excessive.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

The Chief Public Health Inspector of the Borough of Banbury is the officer appointed for the administration of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950, and the Orders made thereunder, the Borough Council being the Diseases of Animals Authority in their District.

During the year under review (1967) the nation suffered the worst epidemic of Foot and Mouth Disease within living memory, the source of which has since been attributed to the importation of a consignment of infected mutton from the Argentine, a country in which the disease is endemic. The first outbreak occurred on 25th October, 1967, on a farm at Llanyblodwell, Shropshire, and by the end of the year 2,176 outbreaks of the disease had occurred and 392,453 animals of all classes had been slaughtered. The disease was confirmed in the main to the northern half of England and Wales, and most of the counties contained therein were included in Infected Areas, the movement of animals out of which was completely prohibited.

On 18th November, 1967, however, the whole of England and Wales outside the infected areas was declared to be a Controlled Area, an unprecedented step in the control of the disease.

This was followed on 25th November, 1967, by a further Order which included the whole of Scotland, the Shetland and other islands in the nation-wide Controlled Area.

The effect of being part of a Controlled Area is that all movements of animals from farm to farm, or from farm to market, or from market to slaughterhouse, have to be licensed, and this placed a very great strain upon the Department in view of the fact that the local cattle market (Midland Marts Ltd) is the largest in the country with an unmatched annual throughput. All sales of store animals were stopped, but a licensed market for fatstock for immediate slaughter was held every Thursday, and this necessitated the attendance on that day of all your inspectors at the market, in order to supervise the movements of livestock and enforce the various provisions of the Order.

The Controlled Areas restrictions as mentioned above were still in force at the end of the year, and were not finally removed as far as Banbury was concerned until 13th February, 1968.

Set out below are the usual statistics and comments of the years work:-

1. ANTHRAX

No cases of this disease occurred in the Borough during the year. (Nationally there were 438 outbreaks and 484 deaths).

2. SWINE FEVER

No cases of this disease occurred locally during 1967. (National cases - Nil).

3. FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

No outbreaks of this disease occurred locally during 1967. (Nationally there were 2,209 outbreaks and 400,751 animals were slaughtered as diseased or exposed to infection).

4. FOWL PEST

No outbreaks of this disease occurred locally during 1967. (Nationally there were 198 outbreaks).

5. REGULATION OF MOVEMENT OF SWINE ORDER, 1959

Mr. Stevens and one of the Public Health Inspectors attended at the Market each Thursday during the year in connection with the licensing and inspectorial work required under the terms of the above Order. This was in addition to the several other sales held of breeding pigs. After the 7th December, 1967, this type of licensing was temporarily suspended as the Ministry advised that licences under the above Order were superseded by the licences then necessary under the Foot and Mouth Disease (Controlled Areas Restrictions) General Order of 1938. The table below shows the number of licences issued and swine involved in comparison with previous years:-

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>
Licences Issued	2,497	2,718	2,915	2,687	2,337
Swine Involved	61,334	60,930	57,911	59,912	46,895

No serious contraventions were discovered in connection with the movement of swine during 1967.

6. IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (Animals (landing from Channel Islands, Isle of Man, Northern Ireland and Republic of Ireland) order of 1955).

457 licences were received during the year from the ports of disembarkation (Birkenhead, Holyhead and Fishguard) authorising the movement of 29,126 Imported Irish Store Cattle from the ports to the local market. 1,140 movement licences were issued by your inspectors to authorise the movement of these animals on to private premises for the statutory six day's detention.

The corresponding figures for the previous four years are shown in the table below:-

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>
Licences Issued	457	782	883	1,795	2,302
Animals Involved	29,126	20,811	19,726	39,189	31,297

After the imposition of the Controlled Areas Restrictions over the whole country on 18th November, 1967 (Referred to above) all sales of imported cattle ended temporarily, and were not in fact resumed until 8th March, 1968.

The Land adjacent to Midland Marts Ltd.'s saleyard which is designated by the Council as authorised lairs or enclosures for the temporary detention of imported animals awaiting exposure for sale in the market (Diseases of Animals Act, 1950 Second Schedule, Section 4) all forms part of Spital Farm, which is owned by the Corporation and on which is situated the Council's sewage disposal works. The parts of the farm not in use by the Corporation for sewage disposal purposes are leased to Midland Marts Ltd. During the year, the Borough Engineer and Surveyor reported to the Council that it was necessary to use some of the fields then designated as authorised lairages for the disposal of sewage sludge, and in view of the potential danger from the contamination of the pastures with the ova of *Taenia Saginata* (tapeworm), which if ingested by cattle could give rise to the condition known as *Cysticercus Bovis* which in turn could give rise to tapeworm in the human being if such beef were eaten, the Council were advised to determine the lease of the fields in question to Messrs. Midland Marts in order that no cattle could gain access to them and they could be used solely for sludge disposal purposes.

This was done and Messrs. Midland Marts were compensated for the loss of the four fields in question by the authorisation of other fields on another part of Spital Farm for the detention of Irish Cattle.

7. TRANSIT OF ANIMALS - Cleansing and disinfection of vehicles.

Regular supervision, within the limits imposed by the staff available, was exercised during the year over the cleansing and disinfection of vehicles at the market. This is work which calls for a constant presence at the market, and apart from the occasional verbal warning or reminder, very little trouble was experienced.

8. LIVE POULTRY (RESTRICTIONS) ORDER, 1957 as amended

As in previous years the poultry section of the market was licensed for the sale of poultry for immediate slaughter on Thursdays only - the normal market day. These sales are kept under constant supervision by your officers and no special action was required.

9. DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER

Waste foods may, if not boiled for one hour, spread foot and mouth and other diseases. This Order prohibits the feeding of unboiled waste foods to certain animals and to poultry. There are two waste food plants in the Borough licensed for the boiling of swill.

10. THE MARKETS, SALES AND LAIRS (AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1926

This Order requires the cleansing and disinfection of markets, saleyards and lairs after being used for the reception of temporary detention of animals. 479 visits were made during 1967 to ensure that the above works had been carried out satisfactorily.

11. TRANSIT OF ANIMALS ORDER OF 1927

This requires similar cleansing to the above, but in respect of railway pens used for the reception or keeping of animals in course of transit. It was only necessary to issue one written warning in this connection.

CHIPPING NORTON MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Section A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (Acres)	2,380
Population (R.G.'s estimate) 1967	4,420
Number of inhabited houses	1,434
Rateable Value (as at 1st April, 1966)	£151,409
Sum represented by a penny rate	£630

Social Conditions and Occupations

This is a small country town on the North East Slopes of the Cotswolds, that forms the centre for the surrounding agricultural villages. It has a small weekly market but the cattle and horse markets are no longer in existence. There is a long established Tweed Mill, a new Furniture Factory and a small Iron Foundry providing industrial work together with an Agricultural suppliers and a number of garages. A small cottage hospital, mainly maternity, provides care for a large area of North Oxfordshire and a large hospital for Mentally Handicapped persons is also in the Borough.

Extracts from the Vital Statistics of the Year

	Total	Male	Female	England and Wales (1967)
Legitimate	65	35	30	
Illegitimate	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	
	<u>72</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>33</u>	

Birth Rate per 1,000 population = 16.3

Corrected Birth Rate (Factor 1.02) = 16.6

Illegitimate Birth 9 Per cent of total live births = 17.2

Still Births (Per 1,000 total live and still births) 14 - 14.8

DEATH RATE

	Total	Male	Female	England and Wales (1967)
Number of Deaths	54	24	30	
Deaths per 1,000 population	9.4 12.2			
Corrected Death Rate (Factor 1.13)	10.6 12.2			11.2

Cause of Death	Male	Female
Other Infective or Parasitic Diseases ..	0	1
Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	1	-
Malignant Neoplasm - Lung, Bronchus	4	1
Malignant Neoplasm - Breast	-	1
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasm ..	4	2
Vascular lesions of Nervous System	3	5
Coronary Disease, Angina	7	8
Other Heart Disease	1	5
Other Circulatory Disease	1	0
Pneumonia	0	2
Bronchitis	1	-
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	1
Congenital malformations	1	1
Nepliritis and Neplirosis	0	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	0	2
Total - All Causes	24	30

Infant Mortality - ~~England and Wales~~ (1967)

Number of Deaths of Infants under 1 year	2
Number of deaths of Infants under 4 weeks	NIL
Number of deaths of Infants under 1 week	NIL
Infant Mortality per 1,000 Total Live Births	18.3 28
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	30.8
Illigitimate infant deaths per 1,000 Illigitimate Live Births	N/A
Perinatal Mortality (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week) per 1,000 Total Births	25.4 14

Section B

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notifiable Diseases During the Year

Disease	Number of cases notified	Number of Deaths
Measles	72	0
Glandular Fever	1	0
Infective Hepatitis	1	0
Pulmonary T.B.	1	0

Section C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

(1) WATER SUPPLY

As from 1st April 1967 the undertaking was taken over by the Oxfordshire and District Water Board, together with the two waterworks staff employed by the Council.

Prior to the transfer, The Leys/Worcester Road link main was completed and the Banbury Road/Over Norton Road link main had reached practical completion.

No supplies were required to be taken through the trunk main whilst in operation by the Borough Council.

The Undertaking was passed over in good order with the recommendation that early consideration be given to linking the western fringe area to the nearby Over Norton/Salford trunk main in order to overcome the pressure drops occurring at periods of peak demand.

(2) SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

(a) The first complete year of giving polishing treatment to the final effluent, by grass land irrigation, has shown the system to be highly successful.

Regular samples have been taken by both the Conservancy Board and the local authority and all have adequately complied with the Royal Commission and local discharge standards.

(b) Trade effluent samples have been taken quarterly and with the exception of a slaughterhouse premises all samples have been within the prescribed standards.

In order to overcome the slaughterhouse problem, modifications are being carried out in both practice, and effluent tank design and operation.

Results obtained at the disposal works are without doubt in some measure due to the strict control of the industrial effluents.

(3) PUBLIC CLEANSING

A regular weekly collection of all refuse has been maintained during the year.

Following recommendations by the Working Party, the local authority intend to commence a trial scheme of paper sacks on the next phase of local authority development and the vehicle shortly to be purchased is to be of the rear continuous-loading type.

Street scavenging, both manually and mechanically, has continued satisfactorily.

Section D

HOUSING

Old People's Home	1
Dwellings erected by the Local Authority	NIL
Dwellings erected privately	9
<u>Slum Clearance</u>	
Houses demolished	9
Houses closed	2
Undertakings not to re-let	1
<u>Improvement Grants</u>	
Discretionary	1
Standard	12
<u>Caravans</u>	
Caravan Licences at 31st December 1967	7

There would appear to be no great housing problem in the district. Approximately 35% of the houses are council houses and although many of the others are old, their standard in the main is reasonable. Considerable individual improvements have been made to these older houses and it is usually found when they change hands that the new owner, especially if an owner occupier, is only too anxious to undertake these improvements.

Section E

FOOD INSPECTION

(i) Food Premises

Inspection of all food premises were made during the year and no statutory notification of contraventions under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960 were given to the occupiers. 85 visits were made to food premises excluding inspections made under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

The following is a list of food premises in the Borough:-

Grocers	14
Greengrocers	4
Fish Shops	1
Butchers	6
Bakers	1
Bakers Shops	2
Confectioners	8
Cafes	5
Canteens	4
Hotels, Public Houses and Licensed Premises	20
Food factories	3
Fried Fish Shops	2
	<hr/>
	70
	<hr/>

Number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 16	.. .. .	68
Number of premises to which Regulation 19 applies	.. .. .	68
Number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 19	.. .. .	68
Number of premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955:-		

Sale of Ice-Cream	.. .. .	20
Manufacture of sausages	.. .. .	6
Preparation and cooking of food	.. .. .	5
		<hr/>
		31
		<hr/>

Two greengrocers had pitches on separate days in the market place, (one operating from a converted caravan and the other from a stall) and a fish stall was open on market day, but no difficulties were encountered under the Hygiene Regulations. No difficulties arose from food vans.

(ii) Meat Inspection

100% meat inspection was attained again at the slaughterhouse owned by the Co-operative Society Ltd., this work involved 208 visits to the slaughterhouse and details of inspections and condemnations are as follows:-

	Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Number killed	289	Nil	4	995	1,039	2,323
Number inspected	289	Nil	4	995	1,039	2,323
All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticercus bovis. Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	4	1	5
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	77	Nil	Nil	32	125	234
Percentage of number inspected	26.6	Nil	Nil	3.62	12.1	10.3
Tuberculosis only Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	3
Percentage of number inspected	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.3	0.127
Cysticercus Bovis Whole carcass condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Percentage of number inspected	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcass and offal submitted to cold store	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Total weight of meat condemned - 11 cwt. 1 qr. 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.

(iii) Other Foods

Other foods voluntarily surrendered during the year are as follows:-

Article	No. of tins packets etc.	Weight			
		Cwts	Qrs	lbs	Ozs
Chickens	18			13	6
Chopped Pork	17			12	7
Corned Beef	674	2	2	26	0
Other meat products	124		2	26	8
Fish and fish products	242	1	0	17	0
Fruit	2			6	8
Frozen confection	6			2	7
Jam	8			8	0
Pastry	6			3	8
Vegetables			3	26	6
TOTAL	1,097	6	0	2	2

Section F
INDUSTRIAL HEALTH FACTORIES ACT, 1961

1. Inspections

	No.	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
1. Factories in which Sections 1 - 4, Sections 6 and 7 apply	1	1	-	-
2. Factories in which Section 7 applies	32	18	1	-
Other Premises	4	4	-	-
TOTAL	37	33	1	-

2. Cases in which defects were found:-

Particulars (1)	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred	
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	To H.M. Inspector (5)
Sanitary Conveniences (s.7)				
(a) Insufficient	1	1		
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-		
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-		
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	-	-		
TOTAL	1	1		

OUTWORK
(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work (1)	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of Prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing Apparel Making etc.	1					

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The following table gives the number of premises registered and inspected:-

	No. registered during year	Total number registered at end of year	No. of premises receiving general visit during year
Offices	1	22	-
Retail Shops	-	43	1
Wholesale Shops	-	1	-
Catering Establishments	1	9	1
Fuel Depots	-	1	-

The number of persons employed are given below:-

	No. of persons employed
Offices	125
Retail Shops	186
Wholesale Shops	18
Catering Establishments	45
Fuel Depots	2
TOTAL	376
Males	155
Females	221

Of the 76 premises now registered under the Act, 75 have had a general inspection and the majority now comply with the provisions of the Act and Regulations.

No prosecutions were instituted during the year and only one accident (a trainee cook slipping on the floor and burning his arm) occurred.

Plans received under The Building Regulations, are examined where applicable and comments passed at an early stage and the Local Fire Authority is also kept informed.

Section G

MISCELLANEOUS

There are no animal boarding establishments in the Borough or pet shops.

PEST CONTROL

A satisfactory rodent control service is operated by the Council's own staff; a free service is provided for domestic properties, however, the service is chargeable to industrial and commercial premises.

Sewer test baiting followed by a partial sewer treatment was satisfactorily carried out during the year.

1.	(a)	Total number of properties inspected on notification	20
	(b)	Number infested by (i) Rats	6
		(ii) Mice	14
2.	(a)	Other infested properties	2
	(b)	Number infested by (i) Rats	0
		(ii) Mice	2
3.		Number of premises where charges were made	3
4.		Sewer test baiting - followed by	
	(a)	Partial treatment ..	1
	(b)	Full treatment ..	0

WITNEY URBAN DISTRICT

Section A

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area

Area in Acres	1,354
Population: Census 1961	9,217
Population 1967 (R.G.'s estimate)	10,500
Number of Inhabited Houses	3,398
Rateable Value at 31.3.68	£444,669
Product of a Penny rate:	£1,896:10: 6d.

Social Conditions and Occupations

The main industry of the town is blanket-making; there are four such factories. The other industries are glove-making, machine tool works, military headgear factory and laundry. There are a large number of outworkers, mainly employed in gloving and the making of soft toys. A considerable number of the inhabitants are employed either at the B.M.C. Car factory or Pressed Steel Company in Oxford, and at Smith's of England Factory within the neighbouring Rural District.

Extracts from the vital statistics of the year.

Birth Rate

	Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	193	99	94
Illegitimate	11	4	7
	<hr/> 204	<hr/> 103	<hr/> 101
Still Births	2	1	1

England and Wales 1967

Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)	19.4	17.2
Birth Rate (Corrected)	18.04	

England and Wales 1967

Ratio of Local adjusted rate to national rate	1.05
Still Births - rate per 1,000 births	10
Illegitimate Births - 5.4 per cent of total live births	14.8

Death Rate

	Total	Male	Female
Deaths	99	51	48

England and Wales
1967

Death rate (per 1,000 population)	8.7	
Death Rate (Corrected)	10.6	11.2
Ratio of Local adjusted death rate to national rate		0.95

<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Malignant Neoplasm - stomach	3	2
Malignant Neoplasm - Lung	5	0
Malignant Neoplasm - Breast	-	2
Other Malignant Neoplasms	9	4
Tuberculosis - respiratory	1	0
Tuberculosis - other	0	1
Vascular lesions of Nervous System	6	5
Coronary Disease	7	11
Hypertension with Heart Disease	0	1
Other Heart Disease	4	3
Other Circulatory Disease	1	1
Pneumonia	1	2
Bronchitis	3	1
Gastritis Enteritis and Diarrhoea	0	1
Congenital Malformations	0	1
Other diseases	8	6
Motor Vehicle Accident	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	49	42
	<hr/>	<hr/>

INFANT MORTALITY

England and Wales
1967

Deaths under 1 year	2	
Deaths under 4 weeks	2	
Deaths under 1 week	2	
Infant Mortality - per 1,000 births (live)	10	18.3
Neonatal Mortality per 1,000 live births	10	12.5
Early neonatal	10	10.8
Deaths of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births	10.36	
Deaths of Illegitimate infants per 1,000 Illegitimate births	0	
Perinatal Mortality	19	25.4

Section B

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notifiable Diseases during the year

Measles	58
Infective Hepatitis	1
Glandular Fever	1

There were 8 new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in 1967 and 2 deaths.

Laboratory Examinations

These are carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford.

Section C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

The water is moderately hard and is supplied from a Water-works situated on the River Windrush at Worsham, about 4 miles west of Witney. Water is pumped from the river and after passing through settlement tanks and rapid gravity sand filters, chlorine and ammonia are added and the water then passes into an underground clear water tank. From this tank it is pumped to various reservoirs in the Rural District, and to the main reservoir situated on the south side of the Witney-Burford road at Whitehall from which it flows by gravity through a twelve inch diameter trunk main to connect with the distribution mains in the Urban District. The whole of the Urban District is served by water mains. New mains are laid as necessary to provide a supply of water to new development.

Regular samples were taken by the water board of the water in the town supply, with most satisfactory results, whilst special sampling was done by the department. 5 satisfactory samples were taken from domestic supplies, one from a bore hole whilst 41 samples were taken for experimental purposes from food factory processes.

Refuse Collection and Disposal

Collection of refuse was performed weekly a Kerbside Collection being provided. Disposal was by means of tipping pulverised refuse on a site adjacent to the Sewage Disposal Works, where the pulverisation plant is situated. Salvage sales realised an income of £1,217.

Rodent Control

Rats and mice appear to have been kept to an acceptable low level again. Control within the town area was carried out by a part-time rodent operator employed for this purpose. This service was needed to a smaller degree even than last year. One major infestation of rats was due to tipping of waste food into a ditch.

The following table gives details of the work of rodent control in the district:-

Type of work	Properties				Total
	Local Authority	Dwellings	Business	Farms	
Number of Properties inspected as a direct result of:					
(a) Complaints of infestation	2	72	11	-	86
(b) Surveys and other than complaints	2	0	8		10
No. of Properties covered by above inspections	4	73	19		98
Prevalence of rats	3	47	13		63
Prevalence of mice	1	8	11		20
No. of Property treatments	3	54	18		75

Section D

HOUSING

No. of Demolition Orders	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
No. of Closing Orders	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
No. of Clearance Areas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
No. of Discretionary Grants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
No. of Standard Grants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
No. of Houses erected by Local Authority	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NIL
No. of Houses erected privately	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	237
No. of Caravans Licensed at 31st December (2 single sites and 2 major sites)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37

Section E

FOOD INSPECTION

The slaughterhouse, which is privately owned, although of fairly new construction, being built during 1958, was extensively re-designed and extended during the latter part of 1962 to provide some suitable storage facilities for carcasses away from that part of the building used for slaughtering. The present inspector staff enabled 100 per cent inspection to be achieved. Experiments in spray cleaning of carcasses have been carried out and this method is now in full use and has proved satisfactory.

Slaughterhouse Statistics

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Number killed and inspected	5,138	792	21,967	23,351
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>				
Whole carcasses condemned	31	19	75	85
Carcasses in which some part or organ was condemned	1,601	6	2,426	3,052
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis or cysticerci	31.8	3.2	11.3	12.4
<u>Tuberculosis only:-</u>				
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	421
Percentage of the Number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.22			1.6
<u>Cysticercosis</u>				
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	35	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	4			
Total weight of meat condemned:	33 tons		14 cwt. 23 lbs.	

Other food voluntarily surrendered during the year:-

<u>Article</u>	<u>No. of tins packets etc.</u>	<u>Total Weight</u>
Fresh Meat		733 lbs
Cooked Meat		41 lbs
Tinned Meat		176 lbs
Tinned vegetables and Fruit	136	265 lbs
Frozen packs of food	1,639	
Other foods		85 lbs

Food Premises

There was a reasonable standard of hygiene in food premises during the year. Many visits to food premises were made and 25 informal notices were served during the year.

The following are the details required by the Ministry:-

(a) Number of food premises in area	114
Number of food premises registered under Food and Drugs Act, 1965, Sec. 16	41
Meat Products (manufacture)	2
Ice Cream (Sale)	34
Number of inspections of Food Premises	459

The following are the types of business selling and handling food.

Bakers	3
Caterers and other premises where meals are served	39
Public Houses	35
Butchers	12
Fishmongers and Fried Fish	5
Sweet Shops	6
Grocers and General Stores	22
Greengrocers	7
Meat Products Manufacturers	2
Slaughter Houses	1

(b) The number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 16 - 100.

The number of premises to which Regulation 19 applies - 93

The number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 19.93

(c) There are no Poultry Processing Units in the Area.

Section F

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH FACTORIES ACT, 1961

1. Inspections

	Number	Inspections	No. of Prosecu- Written tions Notices
1. Factories to which Sec. 1,2,3,4,6, and 7 apply	3	17	-
2. Factories to which Sec. 7 applies	67		2
3. Other premises to which Sec. 7 applies (Not on register)	4		3
Totals	71	36	5

(a) Defects found

	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Section 1 Want of Cleanliness -	-	-	-	-
Sect. 2 Overcrowding -	-	-	-	-
Sect. 3 Unreasonable temperature -	-	-	-	-
Sect. 4. Inadequate ventilation -	-	-	-	-
Sect. 6 Ineffective drainage of floors -	-	-	-	-
Sect. 7 Sanitary Conveniences				
(a) Insufficient	5	4	-	1
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act	-	-	-	-
Totals	5	4	-	1

Number of outworkers Resident in Area - 18 All employed in clothing trade.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Total Registration and General Inspection
during year

Class of Premises	New Registrations 1967	Total Registrations at 31.12.67	No. of complete surveys	Persons Employed
Offices	8	48	48	348
Retail Shops	8	108	104	496
Wholesale Premises	1	2	2	45
Catering and Canteens	1	16	16	100
Fuel Stores	0	2	2	14
Total	18	176	172	1,003
			Males	396
			Females	607

Total number of visits - 244

ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS

(From premises surveyed and informal notices issued)

Number of Contraventions Found

Cleanliness	6	Clothing Accommodation	5
Overcrowding	2	Floors, Passages and Stairs	7
Temperature	11	Fencing exposed parts of machinery	5
Ventilation	5	First Aid	8
Lighting	8	Washing Facilities	11
Sanitary Conveniences	9		
Supply of drinking water	2		

On the whole, premises comply well with the standards laid down and there is good co-operation from employees. Most contraventions were due to ignorance, rather than a deliberate avoidance to provide facilities. Only one accident occurred when a butchers assistant injured his hand whilst chopping meat.

GENERAL

Summary of Visits and Action

Total Number of Visits and Inspections made by Department	3,511
Complaints and Enquiries	108
Informal Notices	102
Statutory notices served under various acts	1
Housing: Closing and Demolition etc.	3
Some purposes for which visits were made:-	
Housing defects and other housing purposes	361
Overcrowding.. .. .	51
Structurally dangerous premises and means of escape from Fire	27
Rent Act Purposes	-
Caravans	57
Offensive accumulations and nuisances	23
Dustbins, refuse disposal and salvage	276
Nuisances from noise	10
Drains, cesspools and conversions	73
Water supply, swimming pools and river sampling	14
Infectious diseases and food poisoning	5
Rats and mice	682
Vermin	50

Clean Air Act	22
Factories Act	36
Petroleum	89
Offices, Shops and Railway Act	244
Sale of Fireworks	19
Food Premises and associated visits	1,462
Abattoir	1,003
Bakehouses	17
Butchers	47
Catering Establishments	47
Sweet Shops and Ice Cream	25
Greengrocers	38
Grocers	95
Market Stalls, mobile shops	61
Food inspection for condemnation	75
Licensed premises	91
Witney Feast Fair .. .. .	..2 complete days
Miscellaneous premises	73

WOODSTOCK MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Section A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	157
Population:	
Census, 1961	1,808
Mean Population, 1966 (R.G.'s estimate)	2,260
Number of Inhabited Houses	686
Rateable Value (as at December, 1967)	£71,518
Sum represented by a penny rate (1966/67)	£275

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The main industry of the town is glove-making, there are two glove factories. The town is in the centre of a large agricultural district.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

BIRTH RATE

	Total	Male	Female	England & Wales 1967
Legitimate	58	25	33	
Illegitimate	4	1	3	
	<hr/> 62	<hr/> 26	<hr/> 36	
Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)		27.4		17.2
Corrected Birth Rate		27.4		
Illegitimate Births per cent of total live births		6.5		
Still Births (1) per 1,000 total births		16		14.8

DEATH RATE

	Total	Male	Female	England & Wales 1967
Deaths	42	19	23	
Death rate per 1,000 population		18.6		
Corrected death rate		9.3		11.2

Twenty-three of all deaths were in the age group seventy-five years and over. The conversion factor, incidentally, estimated by Registrar General is 0.5.

Cause of Death	Male	Female
Cancer - Other Malignant neoplasms	1	1
Lung	1	-
Breast	-	1
Vascular lesions of Nervous System	1	2
Coronary Disease	4	5
Other Heart Disease	-	1
Other Circulatory Disease	1	0
Pneumonia	8	9
Bronchitis	1	0
Other Diseases	2	3
Congenital Malformations	-	1
Total	19	23

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths under 1 year of age	3
Deaths under 4 weeks of age	1
Deaths under 1 week of age	1

England & Wales
1967

Infant Mortality per 1,000 (Live) births	48	18.3
Perinatal Mortality per 1,000 live and still births	32	25.4

Section B

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notifications of Infectious Disease received in the year:-

Measles	47
Infective Hepatitis	1

TUBERCULOSIS

There were no new cases of Tuberculosis in the year, and no deaths.

Laboratory Work This is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford.

Section C

Water Supply

The Borough is supplied for the Oxfordshire and District Water Boards Works at Swinford. The adjoining parishes of Bladon, Hensington Without and Wootton have the same supply.

Drainage and Sewerage

The outfall works are designed to deal with a dry weather flow of 59,000 gallons per day, and are situated close to the River Glyme. The purification works consist of detritus chambers, sedimentation tanks, percolating filters and a humus tank the effluent being discharged into the River Glyme.

It is necessary to pump the entire flow to the outfall works. This works takes sewage from the adjacent part of the Rural District and is overloaded, an extension to be financed jointly with the Rural District is planned for the near future and with new housing estates being built, this extension is becoming imperative. It is anticipated that work on the extension will commence towards the end of 1968.

Refuse Collection and Disposal

Weekly, kerbside collection - disposed on a single controlled tip near edge of town in Ploughley Rural District.

Section D

HOUSING

Council Houses

153 houses of which 125 have been completed in the post war building programme. There are 10 bungalows and 19 flats for elderly people.

10 units of Warden supervised accommodation for the elderly, together with a Warden's flat, are envisaged by the conversion and extension of an existing building near the southern approach to the town and work on this project is likely to commence at the end of 1963.

Owing to the lack of suitable sites in the Borough, a number of houses have been built in the parish of Hensington Without in the Chipping Norton Rural District.

Representations made and action taken leading to the making of Closing Orders in respect of individual properties has in the majority of cases resulted in the necessary improvements being made to comply with the bye-laws and Regulations.

A few houses still require to be dealt with as individually unfit houses. The Council have approved 75 Discretionary Improvement Grants and 24 Standard Grants since 1958.

Section E

FOOD INSPECTION

Meat Inspection

Meat sold in the Borough is inspected at the slaughterhouse at Witney by Mr. W. Hetherington, Public Health Inspector, Witney Urban District Council.

There are no licensed slaughterhouses in the Borough.

Food Premises

The following are the details required by the Ministry:-

1.	Number of Food Premises in the Area	36
	Number of Food premises registered under Food and Drugs Act, 1955 Sec. 16 (Ice Cream)	15

The following are types of business of the food premises in the area:-

Hotels and Restaurants	5
Public Houses and Bars	9
Cafes	4
Grocers	8
Confectioners	3
Greengrocers	1
Bakers	1
Fishmongers	1
Fried Fish	1
Butchers	3
Number of inspections to Food Premises	12
No statutory notices need to be served	

(a) Food Hygiene Regulations 1960

The number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 16	35
The number of premises to which Regulation 19 applies	27
The number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 19	27
3. There are no poultry processing premises within the district.	

Section F

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH FACTORIES ACT, 1961

1. Inspections	Number	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecu- tions
1. Number to which Sec. 1-4, Sec. 6 and 7 apply	-	-	-	-
2. Number to which Sec. 7 applies	9	5	-	-
3. Other premises (Not on register)	1	-	-	-
Total	10	5	-	-

(a) Defects Found

	Found	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Sec. 1 Want of Cleanliness	-	-	-
Sec. 2 Overcrowding	-	-	-
Sec. 3 Unreasonable Temperature	-	-	-
Sec. 4 Inadequate Ventilation	-	-	-
Sec. 6 Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-
Sec. 7 Sanitary conveniences			
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	-	1
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	-
	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 1

Number of Outworkers 10 (making wearing apparel)

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Total number of premises on Register 49
Inspections completed 30

The slow progress of inspections completed was due to the inherent difficulties associated with smaller authorities where one officer has to deal with various aspects of Local Authority duties often to the detriment of time available for duties of a Health nature.

Defects found during the inspection were of a Minor nature and remedied without the need to serve notice.

Section G

Miscellaneous Provisions

Pet Animals Act, 1951

There was one licensed establishment in the Town Centre and on periodic inspections the conditions were found to be satisfactory.

Rodent Control

Sewers in the area were inspected in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and of 20 manholes (representing a 10% survey) bated 4 showed a complete take and 2 a partial take. Further treatment proved that the infestations had been of a minor nature.

Following notifications, visits were made to 19 domestic premises and free treatment given. The infestation was due in 16 cases of rats and in 3 instances to mice.

Control was carried out by an operator as part of his general duties with the Council.

BANBURY RURAL DISTRICT

PARISHES

Alkerton	East Adderbury	Shenington
Barford St. John and St. Michael	Epwell	Shutford
Bloxham	Hanwell	Sibford Ferris
Bodicote	Hook Norton	Sibford Gower
Bourton	Horley	South Newington
Broughton	Hornton	Steeple Aston
Claydon and Clattercote	Middle Aston	Swalcliffe
Cropredy	Milcombe	Tadmarton
Deddington	Milton	Wardington
Drayton	Mollington	West Adderbury
Duns Tew	North Aston	Wigginton
	North Newington	Wroxton
	Prescote	

Section A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	60,118
Population:	
Census, 1961	14,947
Mean Population, 1967 (R.G.'s estimate)	19,050
Number of Inhabited House	
Rateable Value (1.4.67)	£515,776
Estimated Product of 1d. rate	£1,965

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The district is mainly agricultural. There is, however, ironstone quarrying in the parishes of Horley, Hornton and Wroxton. There are several factories in the district including a grass meal factory at Adderbury, a carpet factory at Bloxham and a portable concrete works at Adderbury and Bloxham. There is also a brewery at Hook Norton and a small concrete block works at Barford and Shutford.

BIRTH RATE

			Male	Female
Number of Births (Legitimate)	282	.. ..	144	138
Number of Births (Illegitimate)	20	.. ..	9	11
	302	.. ..	153	149

England and Wales
1967

Live Birth per 1,000 population	15.9	
Corrected Birth Rate 14.4 16.7	.. ..	17.2
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 live and still births (6 still births)	19	14.8

DEATH RATE

	Total	Male	Female	England and Wales 1967
Number of Deaths	174	87	87	
Death Rate per 1,000 population	9.1			
Corrected Death Rate 7.5 8.9				11.2

Causes of Death

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	-	1
Measles	1	-
Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm - Lung, Bronchus	3	2
Malignant Neoplasm - Breast	-	3
Malignant Neoplasm - Uterus	-	1
Other Malignant and lymphatic Neoplasms	11	10
Leukaemia and Aleukaemia	2	1
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	9	10
Coronary Disease, Angina	26	20
Hypertension with Heart Disease	0	3
Other Heart Disease	9	6
Other Circulatory Disease	3	8
Influenza	-	3
Pneumonia	7	4
Bronchitis	8	-

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Other Disease of Respiratory System	1	0
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	2
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	-	1
Nephritis and Nepberosis	1	-
Other defined and Ill-defined diseases	2	8
Congenital Malformations	1	-
Motor Vehicle Accidents	0	1
All other accidents	-	1
Suicide	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total - All causes	87	87

INFANT MORTALITY

			England and Wales 1967
Number of Deaths under 1 year	3		
Number of Deaths under 4 weeks	2		
Number of deaths under 1 week	1		
Infant Mortality per 1,000 births (live)	10		18.3
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate births	10.6		
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate births	N/A		
Perinatal Mortality	2.3 23		25.5

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR

Measles	241
Scarlet Fever	2
Glandular Fever	2
Whooping Cough	3
Infective Hepatitis	6
Sonne Dysentary	6
Erysipelas	1

TUBERCULOSIS

There were 7 new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified in the year and no deaths.

Section C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

The whole of the Rural District Council Area is now supplied by the Oxfordshire and District Water Board from the River Cherwell at Grimsbury and the Sor Brook at Bodicote. It is treated by means of chemical settling, filtration and chlorination. The supply has been satisfactory and sufficient. Chemical and bacteriological examination has been satisfactory and is routinely carried out by the Water Board.

WATER ANALYSIS

Nine specimens were examined bacteriologically with results as follows:-

Class 1	2	Unsatisfactory specimens were from private well supplies.
Class 2	Nil	
Class 3	1	
Class 4	6	

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

At present there are public sewers with sewage disposal works in the following parishes.

East and West Adderbury, Bloxham, Bodicote, Steeple Aston, Wardington, Deddington, Great Bourton, Little Bourton, Milcombe, Sibford Ferris, Sibford Gower, Cropredy, Horley, Hornton and Hook Norton,

The following is an outline of the position in each parish:-

Adderbury	A scheme to provide a new disposal works is being prepared and it is intended that these works should replace those at Bodicote and also take sewage from Milton.
Alkerton	A scheme is in the course of construction.
Aston, Middle	All the properties drain to private septic tanks.
Aston, North	All the properties drain to private septic tanks.
Aston, Steeple	Southern portion sewered, requires extension and new Disposal Plant.
Balscote	Partly sewered. A scheme is in the course of construction.
Barfords	No sewers. A scheme has been approved by the Ministry, and is in the course of construction.
Bloxham	Sewered. Disposal works require enlarging. Scheme prepared, Ministry approved and is in the course of Construction.
Bodicote	Sewered. Disposal works require enlarging.

Bourtons	Partly sewered to irrigation areas. Will need modernising in the near future.
Broughton	Scheme in progress.
Claydon with Clattercote	No sewers.
Cropredy	Sewered.
Clifton	No sewers.
Deddington	Sewered.
Drayton	Scheme in Progress.
Duns Tew	No general sewers. Part of village drains to a small disposal works.
Epwell	No sewers
Hanwell	No sewers. Scheme being prepared.
Hempton	No sewers. A scheme has been approved by the Ministry and work is now in progress.
Hook Norton	Sewered.
Horley	Sewered.
Hornton	Sewered.
Milcombe	Sewered.
Milton	No sewers. To be drained to the Adderbury Works.
Mollington	No general sewers. Part of village drains to a small disposal works.
Newington, North	Scheme in progress.
Newington, South	No sewers.
Shenington	A scheme has been approved by the Ministry and work has commenced.
Shutford	A scheme has been approved by the Ministry and work has commenced.
Sibfords	Sewered.
Swalcliffe	No sewers, but a scheme has been prepared and approved.
Tadmarton	No sewers, but a scheme has been prepared and approved.
Wardington	More or less completely sewered but system needs modernising.
Wigginton	No sewers.
Wroxton	Scheme in the course of construction.

Considerable sewerage works are at the moment in progress and represent combined schemes for various villages. Barford is linked with Hempton; whilst Shenington, Alkerton and Balscote drain to a works at Shutford. Wroxton and North Newington will be drained to a works at Broughton and these works will also receive the sewerage from Tadmarton and Swalcliffe when the present economic crisis becomes easier.

When schemes under construction and those that have had Ministry approval are completed, some 80% of properties will have a main sewer readily available.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Collection There is a weekly collection of domestic refuse throughout the district. Two 50 cubic yard Pakamatic vehicles are employed - each with a team of 4 including the driver in charge.

An older fore and aft tipper kept as a reserve is used one day each week to empty litter bins on lay-bys along the main roads, and when special trade or other collections are required.

Disposal Tips are sited in disused sandpits or stone quarries in the Parishes of Hook Norton and Tadmarton. With the exception of Tadmarton the tips will be filled within the next 12 months and further sites are being employed.

The pits or quarries are up to 20 feet deep and crude tipping followed by a final consolidated layer of refuse 4 to 6 feet thick with 6 inches of soil over is employed to reclaim the land. An agricultural tractor having solid tyres on the front wheels and with a dozer blade is engaged on this work.

Section D

HOUSING

As a result of the survey of the houses in the district the classification is now as follows:-

Grade 1	..	..	..	..	..	1,392
Grade 2	..	..	..	..	..	462
Grade 3	..	..	..	..	..	800
Grade 4	..	..	..	..	..	142
						<hr/>
						2,796
						<hr/>

No. of houses re-conditioned	27
Number of Improvement Grants - (a) Standard	15
(b) Discretionary	12
Number of Demolition Orders	1
Number of Closing Orders	3
Number of undertakings not to let	1
Number of houses demolished	1

At the end of the year approximately 120 houses remained to be dealt with - mainly in the parishes of Hook Norton, Great Bourton, and Shutford. There is no doubt that this number will be considerably reduced as a result of Improvement Grants.

Six official Representations under Housing Act, 1957, were made during the year.

- (a) Total number of new houses built during the year -
- | | | |
|----|----------------------------|-----|
| 1. | By local Authority | 40 |
| 2. | By other local Authorities | 0 |
| 3. | By other bodies or persons | 166 |

CARAVANS

Although, on the whole, an unsatisfactory form of housing; caravans do fill a certain need. No sites were provided by the Local Authority and there was only one large private site in operation during the year. This site was provided with adequate amenities.

There were 42 "single standing" licensed sites in the area and no notices for non-compliance of conditions were issued.

Section E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MEAT INSPECTION Slaughtering for the area is carried out at the Borough Slaughterhouse, Swan Close Road, Banbury, and the meat is inspected by the Chief Public Health Inspector, Borough of Banbury, and his staff. Details are given in the Annual Report for the Borough of Banbury.

No slaughterhouse licences have been granted in the Rural District.

FOOD AND DRUGS, Section 15

Byelaws under this section have been adopted by the Council. Visits to food premises are carried out by the Public Health Inspector to ensure that they are complied with. A very satisfactory standard generally is found in all food premises within the district.

1.	Number of food premises in district	129
	Butchers	10
	Grocers, General Stores etc.	50
	Bakers	5
	Licensed premises, cafes etc.	65
2.	<u>Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 16 -</u>	
	Registered for sale of pre-packed Ice Cream ..	54
3.	Inspection and visits during the year to Food Premises	151
4.	The number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 16 (Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960)	158
5.	The number of premises to which Regulation 19 applies (Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960)	85
6.	The number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 19 (Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960)	65

There were no special reasons to examine stocks of food consignments during the year.

Improved food packaging techniques and equipment which shop owners are gradually installing have contributed greatly to the decreasing figures of food spoilage.

7. Poultry Processing Premises

Number of premises in the area	1
Number of visits to premises during year	6
Type of poultry processed Ducks and Hens	

The business was conducted in a satisfactory manner but no regular inspections were made. The actual throughput was high and to inspect all birds would have thrown too large a burden on the single inspector employed by the Council. The percentage of birds rejected as unfit for human consumption is very small and no birds were condemned by this authority.

Returns are made monthly to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Section F
INDUSTRIAL HEALTH
FACTORIES ACT, 1961

(1) Inspections of Factories

	No. on Register	Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Prosecu- tions
1. Factories to which Sec. 1-4, Sec. 6 and 7 apply	39	36	-	-
2. Factories in which Sec. 7 applies	10	5	-	-
Totals	49	41	-	-

(2) Defects Found

	Number of Defects Found	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Want of Cleanliness	-	-	
Want of Ventilation	-	-	
Overcrowding	-	-	
Other Nuisances	-	-	
Sanitary Accommodation:-			
Insufficient	-	-	
Unsuitable or defective	-	-	
Not separate for sexes	-	-	
	-	-	

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

A satisfactory standard has been found in all premises which come within the jurisdiction of this Act. It has not been found necessary to serve any notices.

No accident was reported during the year.

The position at the end of 1967 was as follows:-

	Nos. registered during year	Total Nos. registered	No. Inspected
Offices	-	13	4
Retail Shops	-	27	21
Catering establishments	-	8	20
Fuel storage depots	-	2	2

Section G

Miscellaneous Provisions

Animal Boarding Establishments

There is one registered premise in the area with 50 units of accommodation for dogs, used for breeding and boarding purposes.

RODENT CONTROL

Sewers in the area were inspected as necessary. Isolated minor infestations only were found and treated.

72 visits were made to private premises, 11 to business premises and four to farms as a result of notification. In all cases infestations were of a minor nature.

A further 296 inspections were made as a result of survey; remedial action following where necessary.

CHIPPING NORTON RURAL DISTRICT

PARISHES

Ascot-u-Wychwood	Great Tew	Sandford St. Martin
Blenheim	Hensington Without	Sarsden
Bruern	Heythrop	Shipton-u-Wychwood
Chadlington	Idbury	Shorthampton or
Charlbury	Kiddington with	Chilson
Chastleton	Asterleigh	Spelsbury
Chilson	Kingham	Steeple Barton
Churchill	Leafield	Stonesfield
Combe	Little Tew	Swerford
Cornbury-u-Wychwood	Lynham	Tackley
Cornwell	Milton-u-Wychwood	Westcote Barton
Enstone	Over Norton	Wootton
Fawler	Rollright	Worton
Fifield	Rousham	
Finstock	Salford	
Glympton		

Section A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	.. .. .	87,888
Population: Census 1961	.. .. .	15,888
Mean Population 1967 (R.G.'s estimate)	.. .. .	17,860
Rateable Value (1.4.67)	.. .. .	£482,821
Estimated Product of 1d. rate	.. .. .	£1,947
Number of Inhabited Houses	.. .. .	6,104

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The Rural District is purely agricultural with a small number of glove factories, a flour mill (at Shipton-u-Wychwood), an agricultural engineering works (at Kingham) and a saw mill.

BIRTH RATE

	Total	Male	Female
Number of Births	278	146	132
Legitimate	267	140	127
Illegitimate	11	6	5

	Total	Male	Female	England & Wales 1967
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	15.6			
Birth rate per 1,000 population (corrected)	16.7			17.2
Still Births - Rate per 1,000 births	7(2 still births)			14.8
Illegitimate Birth Rate	4 per cent of total births			

DEATH RATE

	Total	Male	Female	England & Wales 1967
Number of deaths	164	80	84	
Death rate per 1,000 population	9.2			
Corrected death rate	9.3			11.2

Cause of Death	Male	Female
Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	6	2
Malignant Neoplasm - Lung Bronchus	7	1
Malignant Neoplasm - Breast	-	4
Malignant Neoplasm - Uterus	-	1
Other malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	9	13
Diabetes	2	-
Vascular lesions of Nervous System	12	16
Coronary Disease, Angina	17	17
Other Heart Diseases	7	5
Other Circulatory Disease	4	4
Pneumonia	2	8
Bronchitis	3	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	-
Congenital Malformations	-	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	5	9
Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	1
All other accidents	3	1
Total - All causes	80	84

INFANT MORTALITY

England & Wales
1967

Number of deaths under 1 year	1	
Number of deaths under 4 weeks	0	
Number of deaths under 1 week	0	
Total Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births	4	18.3
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births		3.7
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births		N/A
Perinatal Mortality	7	25.4

Section B

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

	Number notified
Measles	326
Acute Primary Pneumonia	1
Erysipilas	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2
Scarlet Fever	2
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	1
Infective Hepatitis	4
Glandular Fever	4
Sonne Dysentary	4
Whooping Cough	14
Meningitis	1

TUBERCULOSIS

There were two new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified in 1967 and no deaths.

No notices were required to be served, to control the spread of Infectious Disease, during the year.

Section C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

Water Supply

On the 1st April this year the newly formed Oxfordshire and District Water Board became vested with powers of water undertakers to the area, and all supplies and equipment were transferred to them.

During the first three months of the year the area water scheme was brought into commission over most of the areas supplied by gravity from Henley Knap and Over Norton reservoirs, and supplies to the public made available. Work was started on the pumping stations at Over Norton to supply Great Rollright, and Shipston-under-Wychwood to supply Leafield.

Water Examination

As the Oxfordshire and District Water Board are now the water undertakers for the area, routine water samples from the public mains are taken by its Officers and copies of all the analysis are sent by the laboratory to the Medical Officer of Health. The Council's officers however take samples whenever the need arises.

Most of the water samples taken are now from private supplies which do not come under the control of the Water Board, and the following table gives the results of the bacteriological examinations of water samples taken by the council's officer's during the year:-

	Public Supplies	Private Supplies	Total
Class 1	1	2	3
Class 2	-	-	-
Class 3	-	-	-
Class 4	-	11	11
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1	13	14
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

These samples were taken when investigating the water supplies to eight different properties, of which one has been connected to the public main, two are to be connected to the main, two have been brought up to grade 1 standard, one of the properties has been closed, one was a sample from a supply not to be used for consumption, and one taken for investigations in connection with an agricultural supply.

Existing village supplies known to be polluted were still in use at Lyneham, Churchill and Great Rollright, and there were known to be a number of polluted wells serving the village of Great Tew. It is hoped that advantage will be taken by the villagers to connect to the new mains supply during the coming year.

Refuse Collection

A weekly kerbside collection was operated throughout the district using 1 - 35 cubic yard Pakamatic vehicle and 2 - 16 cubic yard Fore and Aft tipper vehicles fitted with compression plates. Crews of 1 driver-loader and two loaders man the Pakamatic, and one driver-loader and one loader the Fore and Aft tipper vehicles. Special collections are made of bulky items of domestic refuse which is removed free of charge. Trade refuse is not collected, but free access to the tips is allowed by arrangements.

Refuse Disposal

Disposal is carried out by tipping into disused stone pits or quarries. The refuse is tipped crude and covered with inorganic material, quarry waste etc. Two quarries were filled during the year and the remaining tips are filling at an increased rate owing to the increase in bulk of the domestic refuse collected. It is estimated there is and will be an increase of 10% per annum excluding any increase in the number of properties. Enquiries are in hand for additional tipping space, and it is hoped to reduce the number of tips to two.

It has been found the present tip control vehicle, a Fordson Tractor with loading shovel, is inadequate to satisfactorily deal with the work, and a four wheel drive industrial type vehicle is to be purchased in the near future.

Sewerage Report

During the year the main drainage schemes and sewage disposal works have been completed at Tackley and Sandford St. Martin.

The scheme for Combe has now received Ministry approval and contract documents are being prepared with a view to advertising for tenders early next year.

The Southern Area Scheme incorporating the villages of Leafield, Finstock, Fawler and Stonesfield, together with Ramsden in the Witney Rural District has been approved in principle by the Ministry and the preparation of the contract documents has begun.

Preliminary investigations for the scheme for the village of Lyneham have been commenced and the design for the extension of the sewer in Bruern Road, Milton-under-Wychwood, has been submitted to the Ministry.

The following is the position with regard to each Parish in the District.

Ascott-under-Wychwood Part sewered, discharging to land treatment. Outline scheme for modern sewage disposal prepared some years ago but not proceeded with.

Blenheim Houses scattered and have their individual drainage systems.

Bruern Here too, the houses are scattered and have their own drainage systems.

Chadlington New main drainage throughout village.

Charlbury A very satisfactory effluent is being obtained following the temporary works carried out last year. Preliminary investigations into the condition of the existing sewers has commenced.

Churchill Most of the village is sewered and there are two small areas of land treatment. It is proposed to combine this village with Kingham in a future main drainage scheme.

Chastleton There is no proper sewerage system, but the village is very small.

Combe The scheme has now been approved by the Ministry and it is hoped to commence work next year.

Cornbury Park and Wychwood This parish is small and the houses scattered and a sewerage scheme is not necessary.

Cornwell There is a good estate sewerage system.

Enstone The village has no sewers and it is hoped that a proper sewerage system can be provided in the next few years, although no preliminary work is envisaged in the near future.

Fawler The village is included in the Southern Area Scheme, final details of which are now being prepared.

Fifield The village is provided with sewerage and sewage disposal works which have been working well over the last year.

Finstock The village is included in the proposed Southern Area Sewerage Scheme.

Glympton This village has an estate sewerage system.

Great Tew A private sewerage and sewage disposal scheme has been prepared by Consulting Engineers under the instruction of the owner of Great Tew Estate.

Hensington Without A scheme for enlarging the existing Woodstock works is being prepared by Consultants.

Heythrop The majority of houses in this village have private systems and no sewerage scheme is envisaged in the near future.

Idbury A small number of houses discharging into a small treatment works.

Kiddington Most of the houses have their own drainage systems and sewerage does not seem to be necessary at present.

Kingham Old drains at present discharge to land treatment areas. It is proposed to combine the new sewerage system of Kingham and Churchill.

Leafield The village is included in the Southern Area Scheme.

Little Tew There is no main drainage in the village and there are no proposals at present.

Lyneham Preliminary investigations have been commenced for a scheme to serve the village.

Milton-u-Wychwood The new sewage disposal works at Milton-u-Wychwood, which also received sewage from Shipton-u-Wychwood is working well and the quality of the effluent from the works is good.

Over Norton The village of Over Norton is sewered and the sewage discharges into the Chipping Norton Borough Council's sewerage system and is treated at the Borough Council's sewage disposal works.

Rollright It has been agreed that a scheme for this village will be considered in the near future.

Rousham This small village is served quite adequately by a private system.

Salford The new sewerage scheme is working satisfactorily.

Sandford St. Martin The new sewerage scheme has been completed and is working satisfactorily.

Sarsden Properties in this parish are few and scattered and are adequately served by private drainage systems.

Shipton-u-Wychwood See Milton-u-Wychwood.

Spelsbury This village is sewered and a sewage disposal works is continuing to provide a satisfactory effluent.

Steeple Barton This village is sewered and the sewage discharges to sewage disposal works, which is just about working at full capacity.

Stonesfield This village is to be included in the Southern Area sewerage Scheme.

Swerford There are no proposals at present for a sewerage scheme. It would be practical to incorporate this village with villages in Banbury Rural District in a joint scheme.

Tackley The new sewerage scheme has been completed and is working satisfactorily.

Westcot Barton Included in the Steeple Barton scheme.

Wootton This village has no sewerage system at all. It is hoped that a sewerage and sewage disposal scheme will be prepared in a few years time.

Worton This small village is served in parts by private systems.

When the Southern Area Scheme and the Combe Scheme are completed, some 55% of properties in the district will have a main sewer available to which they can connect and most of the worst problems in the district will have been dealt with. The areas left in which nuisances occur in varying degrees are Great Tew, Ascott and Lyneham, whilst redesigning of schemes will have to be done at Charlbury, and Churchill combined with Kingham. Ledwell, where quite a lot of housing improvement is taking place may create difficulty in the future and Swerford, where mains water has been brought to for the first time, would probably best be dealt with when Banbury Rural District Council sewer nearby villages in their area in a few years time.

Section D

HOUSING

The classification of the houses included in the 1947 housing survey is as follows:-

Grade 1	-	1600
Grade 2	-	1327
Grade 3	-	744
Grade 4	-	24
		<hr/>
		3695
		<hr/>

Seven properties were represented as unfit and incapable of being made fit at a reasonable cost. Undertakings were accepted on four, closing orders made on two, and a demolition order made on one.

Undertakings were cancelled on eleven properties which had been thoroughly re-conditioned to modern requirements, and two properties were demolished.

Since the original Rural Housing Survey in 1947, there has been considerable change in the standard of properties. Many have been improved, some of the higher grades have deteriorated so a fresh survey would probably show more than 24 occupied houses of a Grade 4 quality in the area. The general standard of houses, however is now fairly reasonable; people's standards have risen and complaints about conditions are made more readily, so a fresh survey would be of interest academically but probably only of limited value.

Improvement Grants

Support of the Improvement Grant Schemes has been maintained by the Council and 45 applications were approved, viz. eleven Discretionary grants, and 34 Standard Grants. It will be noted that there is now a preference for applicants to apply for standard grants with increased limits.

The Discretionary Grants approved were to the value of £4,034, and the amount paid on Discretionary Grants completed during the year was £3,198.

Of the 34 Standard Grants approved, the increased limit applied to eleven dwellings. The sum of £3,951 was paid out in grant aid for the provision of 21 baths, 20 wash hand basins, 21 hot water systems, 21 water closets, and 17 foodstores.

Caravans

There was only one large residential caravan site in the area and the occupants, following refusal of planning permission for their site, appealed that the Minister who upheld the County Planning Authorities decision to refuse planning permission. So far suitable alternative sites have not yet been found. There were two holiday sites and 6 single sites and it was not necessary to take any action against any caravan site in the district during the year.

The number of itinerant Gypsies in the district does not appear to be large. They have their set staying corners and pass in and out of adjacent countries but do not appear to create any great problems.

Section E
FOOD INSPECTION

1. Number of Food Premises in the area	143
Cafes and Public Houses	55
School Canteens	18
Preserved Food	12
Fish Frying	2
Bakehouses	1
Number of inspections of food premises	127
2. Number of Food Premises registered under Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Sec. 16	
Ice Cream	47
Preserved Food	12
3. Number of Premises fitted to comply with Reg. 16 of Food Hygiene Regulations	143
4. Number of premises to which Reg. 19 of Food Hygiene Regulations apply	137
5. Number of premises fitted to comply with Reg. 19	137
6. Poultry Processing Units	None

There has been no serious contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations during the year, and the general standard of premises has shown improvement.

Meat Inspection

Slaughtering took place at only 2 small Slaughter houses in the District. All carcasses were inspected and the table of results is given below.

	Cattle exclu- ding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed	226	2	-	942	49	1,219
Number inspected	226	2	-	942	49	1,219
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:-						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3	-	-	6	2	11
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis or cysticerci	1.33	-	-	0.66	4.00	0.91

	Cattle exclu- ding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	2	2
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	4.00	0.17
Cysticercosis						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalisation and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

Section F

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH FACTORIES ACT 1961

(1) Inspections of Factories

	No.	Inspections	Written	Prosecutions
1. Factories to which Sec. 1-4 Sec. 6 and 7 apply	-	-	-	-
2. Factories in which Sec. 7 applies	33	26	-	-
3. Other premises	61	42	-	-
	94	68		

(2) Defects found - No defects found by Public Health Inspector.

(3) Number of outworkers: 53 engaged in making wearing apparel.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

Inspections of premises under this Act has increased during the year. On inspection it was found that many that were registered did not come under control of the Council.

The following table showed the position at the end of the year:-

	No. Registered During Year	No. Registered	No. Inspected
Offices	-	8	6
Retail Shops	-	21	6
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	-	2	1
Catering Establishments open to the public, canteens	-	-	-
Fuel storage depots	-	1	1
	-	32	14

Section G

Miscellaneous Provisions

Rodent Control

One full time Rodent Operative is employed under the control of the Public Health Inspector. A free service is available for trade premises.

The Council refuse tips are tested at frequent intervals and there are no major infestations on any of the tips. Sewage works and sewers are regularly baited and are singularly free from infestation. On the last test carried out on sewers, 37 manholes were baited and 2 partial takes only were recorded.

Summary of visits and infestations:-

Complaints all sources	.. .. .	105
Infestations found in connection with complaints	.. ..	138
First survey visits	.. .. .	1,099
Number of treatments given including re-treatments	.. ..	2,243

Animal Boarding Establishments

The two premises licensed under the Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963, have been regularly used, and the premises have been maintained in a satisfactory condition without nuisance. The maximum number of animals permitted to be boarded at any one time being 16 dogs and 12 cats, and 50 dogs and 20 cats respectively.

WITNEY RURAL DISTRICT

PARISHES

Alvescot	Ducklington	Lew
Asthall	Eynsham	Little Faringdon
Aston Bampton	Filkins and Broughton	Minster Lovell
Bampton	Poggs	North Leigh
Black Bourton	Freeland	Northmoor
Bladon	Fulbrook	Ramsden
Brize Norton	Grafton with Radcot	Shifford
Broadwell	Hailey	Shilton
Burford and Upton and Signet	Hanborough	South Leigh
Cassington	Hardwick with Yelford	Standlake
Clanfield	Holwell	Stanton Harcourt
Crawley	Kelmscott	Swinbrook and Widford
Curbridge	Langford	Taynton
		Westwell

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	84,945
Population: Census, 1961	24,707
Mean population, 1967 (R.G.'s estimate)	31,530
Number of Inhabited Houses	8,599
Rateable Value as at 1.4.68	£975,885
Sum represented by Penny Rate	£4,050

Section A

Social Conditions and occupations

It is estimated that 90 per cent of the area is agricultural, there are about 350 farms. The main industry is a motor accessory works at Curbridge which employs 1,200 people, many of whom reside in the Urban District, and the surrounding rural districts; there is a small motor accessories works at Eynsham. There are blanket factories at Asthall, Crawley and Hailey, and laundries at Bampton, Aston and Burford.

There are also agricultural engineering works at Clanfield and Curbridge. There are a considerable number of out-workers in the district mainly employed in the making of gloves and hosiery.

VITAL STATISTICS

	Male	Female	Total	England & Wales 1967
Number of Births	333	301	634	
Legitimate	320	288	608	
Illegitimate	13	13	26	
Birth Rate per 1,000			20.1	
Corrected Birth Rate			19.3	17.2
Still Births - per 1,000 births (6 stillbirths)			9	14.8
Illegitimate Births 4% of total births			4	

DEATH RATE

	Male	Female	Total	England & Wales 1967
Number of deaths	135	97	232	
Death rate per 1,000 population			7.4	
Corrected Death Rate			9.5	11.2

<u>Causes of Death</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	6	3
Malignant Neoplasm - Lung, Bronchus	12	7
Malignant Neoplasm - Breast	-	6
Malignant Neoplasm - Uterus	-	2
Other malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	9	10
Vascular lesions of Nervous System	15	13
Coronary disease, Angina	35	15
Other Heart Disease	10	7
Other Circulatory Disease	7	4
Hypertension with Heart Disease	0	3
Pneumonia	11	5
Bronchitis	10	2
Other Disease of the Respiratory System	0	1
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	1
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	0	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	2
Congenital Malformations	2	1
Other defined and ill defined diseases	11	8

<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	2
All other accidents	3	2
Suicide	1	0
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total - All causes	135	97
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Infant Mortality

England & Wales
1967

Number of Deaths under 1 year	7	
Number of Deaths under 4 weeks	5	
Number of Deaths under 1 week	5	
Infant Mortality per 1,000 births	11	18.3
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate births	11.5	
Illegitimate Infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate births	N/A	
Perinatal Births	17	25.4

Section B

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notifiable Diseases during the year

	<u>Number of cases notified</u>
Measles	656
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	13
Infective Hepatitis	1
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	2
Whooping Cough	2
Dysentary.. .. .	5
Food Poisoning	2

Section C

Sanitary Circumstances

Water Supply

Mains water is now available to most parishes in the area where it is supplied to all but a few isolated dwellings. It is still not available in the hamlets of Grafton, Kelmscott and Radcott. In these villages the majority of wells were polluted and in Kelmscott the emergency supplies initiated last year were still being provided.

During the year 13 samples of water were taken from 4 supplies. One supply was grossly contaminated and the other only slightly, and both were brought up to the standard required for drinking purposes. Repeated samples taken by the Board off their supply at different points in the area proved satisfactory.

Drainage and Sewerage

At present there are public sewers in Bampton, Bladon, Burford, Carterton, Ducklington and Eynsham. Also in part of Filkins, Freeland, Fulbrook, Hailey and Hanborough.

(Long Hanborough and Church Hanborough), part of North Leigh and part of Stanton Harcourt. There are small private sewerage systems which received drainage from most of the dwellings in Little Faringdon and Westwell.

The under-mentioned main drainage schemes were under construction during 1967:-

Brize Norton with Minster Lovell, Cassington and Clanfield.

Alvescot All post-war Council houses connected to small disposal plant. Impervious subsoil and high water table limits the efficiency of the septic tank systems provided to the majority of the privately owned dwellings in this village.

Asthall The majority of private dwellings have individual septic tanks but the high water table greatly limits efficiency except in high ground at Astalleigh.

Aston and Cove Septic tank systems provided for all of the larger dwellings, soakaway drains provided for the small dwellings, council houses drained to septic tanks. The high water table in this area adversely affects the septic tank systems. The proposed main drainage scheme should have gone to tender in 1967, but was delayed because of the economic situation.

Black Bourton (with Caterton) Over 75 per cent of all properties situated within Carterton are drained to the Council's sewers. In Black Bourton village, where main drainage is not available, each house is drained to a septic tank but the impervious subsoil and high water table prevent these systems from being efficient.

Bladon More than 75 per cent of the properties are drained to the Council's sewers: the remaining properties are drained to individual septic tanks which are satisfactory, but some nuisance is caused by agricultural drainage systems.

Brize Norton Council houses are connected to small disposal plant, the larger houses and recently modernised cottages have individual septic tanks but a high water table restricts the use of septic tanks in Station Road area. Work was started early in 1966 on a new main drainage scheme, in conjunction with Upper Minster Lovell, and this neared completion during 1967.

Broadwell and Kencott The majority of the dwellings have individual septic tanks but the high water table adversely affects efficiency.

Cassington The Council houses connected to disposal plant, the majority of private houses have individual septic tanks; the high water table and impervious subsoil severely limits the efficiency of septic tanks. Work was started on the main drainage scheme late in 1966 and completion is estimated during 1968.

Clanfield Council houses connected to disposal works, larger private houses and modernised cottages drained to individual septic tanks but high water table severely restricts efficiency and prevents satisfactory drainage scheme continued throughout the year.

Crawley Majority of properties drained to individual septic tanks, no disposal problems on high ground but high water table adversely affects tanks in the lower parts of the village.

Curbridge Council houses connected to disposal plants, majority of private dwellings have individual septic tanks but the impervious subsoil drastically limits efficiency. A main drainage scheme, in outline, has been submitted to the Council, but progress was delayed due to difficulty in finding a disposal works site. It is now planned to drain into Witney Urban District Council works when these are enlarged.

Ducklington Approximately 95 per cent of all properties now drained to the sewer. The few remaining properties will be re-drained when they are modernised.

Filkins (with Broughton Poggs) The centre of Filkins and all council houses are drained to a sewage disposal plant; other properties have individual septic tank systems. The extension of the sewer here was delayed because of the economic situation.

Grafton Each property is drained to a septic tank but the high level the subsoil water throughout the year inhibits efficiency. Low density development makes the provision of main drainage uneconomic.

Hailey At Proffley End groups of houses are still drained to septic tanks. A main drainage scheme for the majority of the properties in the village has been completed. About 80 per cent have been connected.

Hanborough The main drainage scheme has been completed and nearly 80 per cent of properties are connected.

Hardwick (with Yelford) The majority of the dwellings are provided with individual septic tanks but the high level during the autumn and winter restricts the efficiency of the drainage.

Holwell and Westwell All properties in these villages are connected either individually to septic tanks or in groups to a small disposal plant. There are no disposal problems.

Kelmscott Four council houses and all private dwellings are connected to septic tanks but the high water table makes disposal exceedingly difficult. All shallow wells in this village are contaminated to a greater or lesser degree.

Langford All council houses are connected to a disposal plant, approximately 50 per cent of the private houses have septic tank systems, the remainder have soakaway drains. There are no disposal problems but many of the cottages lack an adequate area of land for drainage.

Minster Lovell A main drainage scheme neared completion in Upper Minster Lovell. In Old Minster Lovell most of the private dwellings have individual septic tanks but the high water table and impervious subsoil adversely affects their efficiency.

North Leigh Due to overloading of the existing sewage disposal works which receives drainage from properties only in the Common Road and Park Road areas of North Leigh, consideration is still being given to resiting and enlarging the works to enable main drainage to be provided in Green Lane, New Yatt Road, Columle Lane, East End and part of Freeland. Pollution of water courses and ditches occurred in un-sewered parts of the parish.

Northmoor and Standlake The council houses are connected to sewage disposal plants and the majority of the water from wells in these villages is unfit for human consumption. There is now some pollution of water courses due to newly installed septic tank systems.

Ramsden Council houses are connected to a sewerage disposal plant, many private houses have individual septic tank systems which due to the impervious subsoil cause nuisance from time to time. Provision has been made by the Chipping Norton Rural District Council to receive drainage from a main drainage scheme when their "Finstock Scheme" is completed.

Shilton Council houses are connected to a sewage disposal plant, most private houses have individual septic tanks systems but the impervious nature of the subsoil in the higher parts of the village and the high level of the water table in the centre of the village adversely affects the efficiency of septic tank systems. The village will be included in the Carterton scheme and is due to be completed in 1971.

Stanton Harcourt The council houses and private houses in the vicinity of the council estates are drained to a disposal works, most other properties in the area have individual septic tanks. Proposal to resite the existing works and to sewer the remainder of the parish have been submitted to the Minister, but the financial situation has caused considerable delay. Considerable pollution occurs especially in the Sutton Area.

Swinbrook and Widford The larger private houses and approximately 50% of the smaller cottages have septic tanks, the remainder drain to soakaways. The high water table in the centre of Swinbrook adversely affects the efficiency of septic tanks.

Taynton All farms and the majority of private houses in the eastern part of the village have septic tanks drainage. Only 4 in the western part of the village have no efficient drainage systems.

Bampton All the premises are now connected to a sewer.

GENERAL

When existing schemes under construction are completed, approaching 50% of properties in the district will have available, a main sewer to which they can connect. The National economic situation has lead to delays in the approval of schemes and it must be remembered that Septic Tank drainage is only really successful where a large area of good drainage soil is available, and it is really unsuitable for Urban type densities of housing. In addition, much of the district lies in the Thames Valley where drainage problems are difficult.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Refuse is collected on a weekly basis from all parishes, and is disposed of by controlled tipping. The district is divided into three sectors with tips at Shilton, Standlake and North Leigh.

RODENT CONTROL

The number of complaints of infestation by rats and mice decreased during the year in domestic and business properties but increases in respect of agricultural properties. 431 private and business premises were visited and 23 agricultural holdings. Infestation with rats were found in all agricultural buildings and in 244 of the domestic and business premises, and infestation with mice in 72 business and private premises. In addition 297 routine survey visits were made to private and business premises with 63 instances of rat and mouse infestation being found, and 301 routine visits to agricultural holdings with evidence of infestation in all cases. In addition routine visiting (at least monthly) and baiting is done at the Council's refuse tips and sewage works.

The income from chargeable works was approximately £620.

Section D

HOUSING

(a) Slum Clearance During the year 17 properties were represented as unfit for habitation, by the end of the year the Council agreed to take action in respect of 11. Details of this action are given in (e) (ii) below.

426 visits were made by your officers to sub-standard dwellings during the year.

New Houses 148 Council houses were completed during the year and 333 dwellings were built by private enterprise.

(c) Existing Houses By the end of the year, consequent upon completion of a re-survey, it was ascertained that the total number of private dwellings, in this district, was 8,599 and that only 374 of these could not be brought up to the legal standard for a fit house at a reasonable cost. I give below the classification of the private dwellings in this district as at the 31st December, 1967:-

Grade 1 houses	6,366
Grade 2 houses	1,228
Grade 3 Houses	631
Grade 4 houses	374
Total	8,599

(d) Overcrowding No new cases of overcrowding were reported during the year.

(e) Action under Statutory Powers

(i) Proceedings under Section 8 and 10 Housing Act, 1957:-

- (a) Number of dwellings in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 1
- (b) Number of dwellings which were rendered fit after service of formal notice:-
 - (i) By Owner 1
 - (ii) By Local Authority in default of owners 0

(ii) Proceedings under Section 16 and 17 Housing Act, 1957:-

- (a) Number of dwellings in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 2
- (b) Number of Closing Orders made 6
- (c) Number of dwellings demolished voluntarily by owners 1
- (d) Number of dwellings demolished in Pursuance of Demolition Orders 22
- (e) Number of Undertakings given to make dwellings fit for human habitation 1
- (f) Number of Undertakings not to re-let for human habitation 2
- (g) Number of Demolition or Closing Orders rescinded 17
- (h) Number of houses improved or made fit for occupation 288

(iii) Proceedings under Section 18, Housing Act 1957 Nil

(iv) Proceedings under Public Health Act, 1936:-

- (a) Number of dwellings in respect of which informal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 35
- (b) Number of dwellings in which defects were remedied after service of informal notice 26
- (c) Number of dwellings in in respect of which formal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 1

(d) Number of dwellings in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice:-	Nil
(i) By owners	Nil
(ii) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

CARAVANS

There has been an increase of 49 in the number of caravans used as living accommodation. By the 31st December, 471 caravan standings were licensed for residential occupation. These increases occurred, mainly, on single caravan sites where the caravan had been authorised whilst a permanent building was being erected on the site. By the 31st December, there was a total of 5 vacant standings on the larger residential caravan sites in this District.

837 visits were made by your officers under the "Caravan Act 1960" during the year.

Section E

FOOD INSPECTION

Meat Inspection

During the year the number of animals which were killed in the 2 licensed slaughterhouses was approximately 1,000 less than was the throughput during the previous year. For the first 9 months the slaughterhouses at Burford was used only occasionally for the slaughter of casualties. From mid-October until the end of the year, consequent upon transfer of the business to a new occupier, the throughput was increased and, by the end of the year, it was slightly greater than it had been in the past. It is anticipated that this slightly higher throughput will continue whilst the present occupiers are in control. The quality of meat continued to be high although the number of carcasses from which an organ, or part, was condemned, due to the presence of abscesses, liver fluke, or cirrhosis, was slightly higher than in previous years. Also for the first time for several years cysticerci were found in the carcasses of 2 cattle and 11 sheep, but in no instance was it necessary to condemn the whole carcass.

I give below, in tabular form, the information required by the Minister in relation to meat inspection:-

(i) Animals killed in slaughterhouse

	Cattle exclu- ding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
No. of animals killed and inspected	153	Nil	5	777	95	1,030
(a) <u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>						
(i) Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(ii) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	40	Nil	Nil	63	16	119
(b) <u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
(i) Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(ii) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	3
(c) <u>Cysticerci</u>						
(i) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	Nil	Nil	11	Nil	13
(ii) Carcasses submitted to refrigeration	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2
(iii) Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Meat condemned during period 1st January - 31st December,
1967:-

Meat - T.B.	201 lbs.
Other diseases conds.	213 lbs.
Offal - T.B.	21 lbs.
Other diseases conds.	463 lbs.
	<hr/>
	898 lbs.
	<hr/>

Food Handling

The general standard within these premises was satisfactory as was the general standard of food handling and stock rotation, but there has been a change in the method of distribution of bread by retail sale. Whereas in the past bread was delivered either by employees of local bakers, or of the large combines, in vehicles owned by those organisations, the tendency now is for the former employees to become self-employed and to use their own vehicles. This change has increased the difficulty of your Officers in supervising the conditions under which bread and confectionery are carried in the vehicle, and delivered to the customer and, perhaps more important, the conditions under which unsold bread and confectionery is stored overnight. When the roundsman is employed by a manufacturer there is a reasonable chance that all unsold articles will be returned to the factory, or depot, when the vehicle is re-stocked on the following day. Most large organisations maintain supervisory staff to ensure that this system is adopted. However, where large numbers of self-employed agents are involved the possibility of unsatisfactory storage facilities being used and of "old" stocks being retained for sale is increased.

The tendency to overload frozen food display cabinets continued, but no complaints of unsoundness in this type of food were received from purchasers. During the year two retailers were prosecuted for selling unsound food, both cases being due to mould growths. A total of £44 in fines was imposed by the Magistrates.

Ice Cream

During the year the number of registered premises for sale and storage of hard ice cream increased to 119, but the manufacture and sale of soft ice cream was undertaken at only 2 shops within the District. No unsatisfactory conditions were noted at any of these premises during the year, but there is a tendency for premises other than normal food premises, to apply for registration for this purpose.

The following are the statistics required by the Ministry in connection with Food Hygiene:-

1.	Number of Food Premises in the Area	240
	Mobile Shops (General)	7
	General Stores	84
	Butchers	15
	Cafes and Hotels and licensed premises	121
	Bakehouses	5
	Fried Fish Shops and Mobiles	5
	Wholesale Food depot	3
		<hr/>
		240
		<hr/>
2.	Number of Premises complying with Regulation 16	232
	Number of premises to which Regulation 19 applies	237
	Number of Premises complying with Regulation 19	237

3. Poultry Inspection

Number of processing premises in the District	2
Number of Visits	450
Total average number of birds processed weekly	2,000

Comments on Poultry Processing and Inspection

It is obvious that at the considerable daily throughput; proper inspection could only be undertaken if other duties were neglected.

Section F

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH FACTORIES ACT, 1961

During the year, the register of factories was further amended and, by the end of the year 88 factories were registered and 35 outworkers were listed.

1. Inspections

	Number on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
1. Factories to which Secs. 1,2,3,4,6 and 7 apply	6	-	-	-
2. Factories to which Sec. 7 applies	82	23	2	-
2. Other premises to which Sec. 7 applies	-	-	-	-
Total	88	23	2	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particluars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which pro-se-cutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	To H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.)	2				
Overcrowding (S.2.)					
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)					
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1				
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)					
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	2				
(b) Unsuitable or defective					
(c) Not separate for sexes					
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)					
Total	5		Nil	Nil	Nil

PART VIII OF THE ACT

(Sections 133 &134)

Nature of Work	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prose-cutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwhole-some premises	Notices served	Prose-cutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing) Making Apparel) etc.) Cleaning) and) Washing	35	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	35	-	-	-	-	-

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

During 1967, 2 offices, 7 retail shops, 1 catering establishment and 1 wholesale warehouse was registered. The total number of premises of all types now registered is 164. Informal notices were served upon owners of two shops, 3 offices and 2 catering establishments which did not comply with the requirements of the Act in the following respects:-

- (a) Lack of adequate ventilation - 1 (catering establishment)
- (b) Lack of recording thermometer - 6 (2 shops and 2 catering establishments)
- (c) Inadequate sanitary accommodation - 2 (Offices)
- (d) Lack of adequate washing facilities - 2 (Offices)
- (e) Insufficient artificial lighting - 2 (1 shop, 1 office)
- (f) Inadequate storage facilities for outer clothing - 4 (2 offices and 2 catering establishments)
- (g) Insufficient floor space - 1 (catering establishment)
- (h) Lack of adequate supply of drinking water - 2 (Offices)
- (i) Failure to display a copy of the abstract of the Act - 6 (2 shops, 2 catering establishments and 2 offices)

During the year, however, no complaints were received from persons employed within the District; and all registered premises were visited. 218 visits being made. No formal notices were served.

Accidents

Reports were received of accidents involving 2 persons employed at a wholesale warehouse, (1 in the office and 1 in the transport section) and 2 accidents involving women employed at a catering establishment. The circumstances surrounding each accident were investigated, one involved a kitchen hand, who received a serious cut when using a carving knife to cut cheese instead of using a cheese cutting board which was provided. Another involved a kitchen hand who was injured when the stool upon which she was sitting collapsed. At the time her weight was carried on the two rear legs and her head and shoulders were leaning against an adjacent wall. The third accident involved a young clerical assistant who tripped over the leg of her chair when she moved from the desk at which she was working to another part of the office; and the fourth accident involved a driver's mate who stepped between the tailboard of an articulated vehicle and the leading edge of a loading platform whilst the vehicle was being reversed up to the platform. As a result of my

investigations, cheese cutting boards were provided in each kitchen at the catering establishment concerned, and warning notices were displayed in the vicinity of the loading platform, and written warnings were given to each driver and mate, employed at the wholesale depot. In each instance the cause of the accident was failure of the injured person to exercise reasonable care, and in two instances, failure to comply with "standing orders" of their employers.

Section G

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Animal Boarding Establishments

There are 4 registered premises in the area and conditions, on visits, were found to be satisfactory. Increased accommodation was provided in 2 premises.

Supervision of Public Toilets

As a general rule, the conditions of the various toilets was reasonable, due to the effects of the part-time cleaners. Some troubles occurred at Bampton during the period of the fair, when damage to equipment and blockage of soil-pipes was experienced, and at Carterton where the mud covered condition of the Brize Norton Road (due to the proceeding development) made it very difficult to maintain a suitable standard.

Minor improvements only were carried out on the existing toilets and the Council resolved in principle to provide a public toilet at Eynsham.

Rivers and Streams

During the past year it has been necessary to devote more time than in past to supervision of the condition of the upper reaches of the Shill Brook and of the brook which joins the River Windrush at Crawley. During 1966 obstruction of these water courses caused flooding of dwellings but, as a result of informal action by your Officers, both water courses were freed from obstruction and serious flooding was avoided in 1967. Also during the year under review action was taken, informally at Crawley, but by service of Abatement Notices in Brize Norton and Standlake, to require owners of dwellings to cease to discharge sewage effluent into storm water drains which discharged to water courses in those areas. There has been continuous co-operation between your Officers, the County Surveyor and with the Pollution Prevention Officers of the Thames Conservancy.

TABLE OF VISITS

In view of the wide range of duties which must now be performed by Technical Officers employed within a Public Health Department in a Rural District, the following numerical summary of the more important activities and the number of visits made by your Technical Officers, during 1967, in performance of these duties, will be of interest:-

Inspection of, improvement of, or closure of Sub-standard dwellings	426
Caravan Sites	396
Storage, handling, and sale of food	266
Meat and poultry inspection	143
Working conditions in offices, shops etc.	218
Supervision of pet shops and boarding kennels	37
Noise Abatement	31
Supervision of drainage works and sewer connections	651
Investigation of complaints of condition prejudicial to health or a nuisance	398
Investigation of complaints of accumulations of rubbish	42
Investigations of outbreaks of infectious disease	40
Control of infestations by insects	25
Supervision of private water supplies	76
Inspection of, and maintenance of, public toilets	189
	<hr/>
	2,938
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